THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 28. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

EUROPE.

A Slight to an English Princess.

Paris (July) Correspondence of the London Star.

Yesterday their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Christian, accompanied by Lord and Lady Cowley, and attended by Lady Melville and the gentlemen in waiting on the Prince, went to Versailles to visit the galleries as well as the Chateau of Trianon. You will naturally conclude that the Prince and Princess being the hosts of our Ambassador, his Excellency took them to Versailles in one of his carriages, by the splendid road thither which, crossing the Bois de Boulogne, St. Cloud, and Ville d'Avray, forms one of the most charming drives that can be imagined.

It occupies but one hour, and conveys an enchanting idea of the environs of Paris. Not so, however; whether his Excellency's horses were ill, or the coachman attacked by the threatened epidemic, the fact is their Royal Highnesses travelled like common mortals per railway Rive crotte Rue St. Lazare. But what is still more astonishing, and, which not only startled the inhabitants of Versailles, but not a little hurt the pride of the English residents of that town, was to see the English Ambassador call two of the cabs whose dirty pink and blue calico linings are so well known, and whose broken-kneed Rosinantes are the constant subject of jeer among the street boys.

It was, however, in one of those dirty, rough-going vehicles that the daughter of our Queen was driven through the city of Louis XIV, first to partake of a meagre luncheon at the Hotel des Reservoirs, and then to the palace of the Grand Roi. The Princess, when she found herself seated in this cab, must have felt inclined to exclaim with the Doge of Venice, when he visited the palace in the time of Louis XIV:—"*Ce qui m'etonne les plus c'est de m'y voir.*" I do the justice to the Prefect to assert that a telegram despatched on the party leaving Paris would have secured the presence of a more reliable vehicle than a hackney cab at the Versailles station.

Approaching Marriage of the Princess Dagmar.

Paris (July 19) Correspondence of the London Star.

The approaching marriage of the Princess Dagmar to the heir apparent of all the Russias is much talked of in Paris *salons*. An eye-witness relates the following details of the parting scene between her and the late Cesarewitch. The young Princess had been summoned at his express wish, and arrived, accompanied by the Queen, her mother, and the Prince Royal of Denmark. She was dressed in white, and as she arrived at the station excited the deepest sympathy from the immense crowd who awaited her arrival, anxious to catch a glimpse of her features; but this was impossible, as she hurried away rapidly to the Villa Herber. She was at once led to the dying Cesarewitch, and she knelt by his side, sobbing bitterly. He had been senseless; but in the white kneeling figure he suddenly recollected his *fiancee*, drew her towards him, and, murmuring some words, inaudible save to her, kissed her forehead.

Then, as one might read of in a novel, he took the Princess' hand, and, without again speaking, placed it in that of his brother Alexander, which action was at once interpreted by the family as signifying his wish that his brother should bestow on her the throne his own death would deprive her of. From that moment Princess Dagmar did not quit the death chamber till the Grand Duke had breathed his last. She closed his eyes and imprinted a parting kiss on his forehead, and thenceforth the Imperial family considered her as one of themselves. Her stay at Nice lasted but forty-eight hours. The present Cesarewitch is in character a complete contrast to his charming and deplored brother. Imperious and domineering, he is by no means popular, and has inherited not a little of the temperament of the family.

The Scandal about Queen Victoria.

Concerning this scandal, which has been industriously furthered by *Punch*, the London correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* says:—

"The sole pretext for this ruffianly attack is the fact that the Queen has a favorite servant, and prefers his services to those of the others. As from her peculiar position the Queen is open to any insinuations of this kind that the malicious choose to fling out, and can make no reply, periodicals like *Punch*—which exist but to flatter the coxcombries of the Guards and of the silly fops about town—have the satisfaction of producing some sort of sensation by this sort of ribaldry; but in people of taste and character only intense disgust is inspired. I have tracked the scandal as far as I can, seeking the authority of it those who are the most active in purveying it, and I find that it rests upon incidents of the commonest occurrence. It is pure slander, though it gives deep pain to the object of it, and adds to the distress of one who, in her solitary greatness, should possess the sympathies of generous men."

Curiosities of the Marriage Service.

A clergyman in Hampshire, England, writes:—

If you had married as many couples as I have you would be aware that it is not only when German princes appear at the hymeneal altar in England, that novelties in pronunciation occur, and foreign matter is introduced in the marriage service. In my parish it is quite the fashion for the man in giving the ring say to the woman, "With my body I thee wash up, and with all my hurdle goods I thee and thou." To which strange trio he pertinaciously adheres, in spite of all my endeavors to correct the text. One man who could not read, but had taken praiseworthy pains to learn his part beforehand, had perfectly mastered what he was taught, only unluckily his "coach" had blundered upon the baptismal instead of the matrimonial service, so when interrogated as to taking the woman to be his wedded wife, the bridegroom stoutly affirmed, "All this I steadfastly believe." The women are usually better up in this part of the Prayer Book than the men; but one day a bride (taught in a Government school, startled me by making the extraordinary vow to take her husband "to 'ave and to 'old from this day forin't for better horse for richer power in siggerness else love cherries and to buy." What meaning this marvellous farrago conveyed to her mind it is beyond the power of mine to imagine.

London and Liverpool Markets—Wednesday's Report.

[*By the Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cable.*]

LONDON MONEY MARET.—LONDON, Wednesday, August 1.—Consols closed at 88¼ for money; Illinois Central Railroad, 64@65.

American Securities.—The latest sales reported are United States Five-twenties, 68¾.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, August 1.—The Cotton Market to-day has ruled steady; sales of 10,000 bales.

Condition of the Great Ocean Cable on Wednesday—Telegram from Mr. Field.

HEART'S CONTENT, August 1, 11 A. M., via Aspy Bay, August 2.—To the Associated Press:—We are now receiving messages through the Atlantic cable at the rate of over twelve and a half words per minute.

All the electricians are delighted with the perfectly distinct character of the signals through the cable.

(Signed) CYRUS W. FIELD.

Cable Business.

There were twelve messages received at the New York telegraph office for Europe yesterday (Thursday), for which the sum of $1313 in gold was paid.

—A gentleman in from Idaho reports that the mines of that country are being rapidly developed.

CANADA.

Arrest of Lamirande, the Absconding French Cashier—Public Reception to General Barry—Emancipation Day.

MONTREAL, August 2.—Lamirande, the cashier of the Bank of France at Poitiers, who escaped from New York by the alleged drugging of the United States Deputy Marshal, was apprehended yesterday at La Prairie, about ten miles from this city, on the opposite shore of the St. Lawrence. After his escape, Melin, a French detective, came to Montreal, believing that the fugitive would come to Canada.

Melin put himself in communication with Chief of Police Renton, who detailed two of his most intelligent detectives, Bouchard and Cutlin, to work the case up. A day or two ago a vague rumor reached them that Lamirande was lurking about the vicinity of Montreal. On being taken into custody the prisoner denied his identity, but was recognized by the clerk of the lawyer who had been employed for the prosecution in New York.

His examination before a magistrate has just closed, and he has been remanded to the jail. He is claimed from the State under the French extradition treaty, and the question is likely to arise whether the French authorities will claim him directly from the Canadian Government.

Major-General Barry is to have a public reception here to-morrow, when the entire garrison will parade on the Champs de Mars, by order of Major-General Sir James Lindsay. General Barry will be escorted to the war plain by Mayor Starnes. After the review he will lunch at the St. James or Jacques Cartier Club, and in the afternoon will hold a reception at the St. Lawrence Hall.

The colored population of this city and the adjoining towns spiritedly celebrated emancipation in the West Indies here last night.

His Grace Dr. Fulford, the Most Reverend the Metropolitan Lord Bishop of Montreal, and Lady Fulford sail in the *Hibernian* to-morrow from Quebec for England.

Proceedings in the Canadian Parliament—The Late Fracas in the House—Dismissal of the Case and Reprimand of La Joie—The Return of General Napier to England—The Fenians, Etc.

OTTAWA, C. W., August 2.—The case of La Joie, the editor who had the fracas with Dorion, came up before Parliament to-day. The prisoner was placed at the bar, and allowed to make a statement; the principal point of which was that Dorion gave the first blow. The case was then dismissed, with a reprimand from the Speaker of the House to La Joie.

Great dissatisfaction still exists over the result of the campaign on the Niagara frontier. The return of General Napier to England is associated with the matter, and it is allowed that he had been recalled for incompetency. Another Fenian invasion is looked for in the fall, and already preparations are making to call out the volunteers, in order to meet the coming emergency. Colonel Peacock, of Ridgway notoriety, is now the commander of the forces in Western Canada, because of the recall of Napier.

Another Fenian Movement Against Canada—General Dick Taylor to be Commander-in-Chief.

OTTAWA, August 2.—Information has reached the Government that a second Fenian movement against Canada will soon take place, General Dick Taylor to command in chief. It is thought that the next struggle will be a severe one. War with the United States is not unlikely as things look.—*N. Y. Herald.*

MURDER AT FORT SCHUYLER.

A YOUNG WOMAN BRUTALLY MURDERED BY SOLDIERS IN NEW YORK HARBOR—A CITIZEN BEATEN—ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT OF THE MURDERERS, ETC.

Yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock, a party of soldiers from Fort Schuyler, consisting of Sergeant John Doran, Corporal Thomas Fitzgerald, and privates Michael J. Canty, Michael Martin, and Charles and John C. Burke, brothers, broke into the house of Alexander Elliott, in the town of Westchester, Westchester county, and Thomas Fitzgerald deliberately shot a young woman named Ellen Hicks through the body.

She lived until about six o'clock, unconscious most of the time. The young lady was standing in the door of her own house in company with her sister, having been alarmed by the soldiers breaking into their house, as well as the house of their aunt who lived in the next house. She was shot through the body with a heavy musket ball, the ball entering in front and passing out her back. She immediately fell to the floor, pulling her sister down with her.

Muskets were placed at the breasts of others of the family, and threats were made to shoot them, but the threats were not carried into execution. The soldiers then left for home.

At about 11 o'clock in the evening there had been a difficulty with Mr. Alexander Elliott at a tavern near by, which, though threatening violence, resulted only in words, and Elliot left for home. He was pursued by the party, attacked, and his left arm broken with a bar of iron in the hands of one of his assailants. They had no guns with them at this time. They left him lying in the road and went to the fort. Elliott managed to get home.

About 1 o'clock they returned to his house and demanded admittance, threatening to kill him. He escaped from the house, jumping from an upper window. He snatched a gun from the hands of one of the soldiers standing in front of his house, and ran for his life; two of the soldiers chased him down the road and across some fields towards the Westchester creek; Elliott, outrunning them, waded into the creek and swam across, when he aroused some of the people living there, and messengers were immediately sent to the Tremont Station of mounted police and to the Harlem Station House.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning they were all arrested, except Fitzpatrick, and he was arrested about 11 o'clock, and they were all locked up until the arrival of the Coroner, who had been sent for. The Coroner arrived about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and empanelled a jury. The testimony taken showed that Fitzgerald deliberately shot Miss Hicks, and that the other men were accessories to the killing, and the jury, after a deliberation of about fifteen minutes, returned a verdict to that effect. The Coroner then committed them for the action of the grand jury of Westchester county.

Fitzgerald, on being asked by the Coroner (Oliver, of Morrisania) if he had anything to say, said that if he shot the lady he did so with no intent to kill or shoot her; he fired without any deliberate aim. The rest denied any complicity with the affair.—*N. Y. World.*

—Lamirande, the runaway Cashier of the Bank of Poitiers, has at last, we hear, been arrested in Canada. It appears that since his escape from the custody of the Deputy-Marshal in New York, Messrs. Coudert Brothers, the counsel of the French Government have been making continual efforts to recapture him. They had him traced from place to place, and received on Wednesday, from one of their clerks whom they had sent to Canada, a despatch announcing that Lamirande had been arrested near Montreal.

—It is reported in one of the foreign journals that between Pardubitz and Prague the Prussians took an imperial manufactory of tobacco, containing 3,800 000 pounds of tobacco, and 27,000,000 pounds of cigars, which would give fifteen pounds of tobacco and 108 cigars to every Prussian soldier, estimating the army at 250,000 men. A correspondent suggests that in consequence of this the conflict will end in smoke.

—Round veils are coming into fashion again.

MEXICO.

Another Invasion of Sonora from Lower California—American Officers in the Expedition—Santa Anna's Estates Sequestrated—A Receiver Appointed to Take Care of the Property for Maximilian, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 2.—A San Diego letter says General Vega, with two hundred and fifty men and ample supplies, sailed from All Saint's Bay, Lower California, July 20, supposed to be destined to some port in Sonora. A sufficient number of American officers accompany the expedition to command five thousand troops, which are to be organized in Sonora.

Confiscation of Santa Anna's Estate.

The Imperial Government of Mexico has ordered the sequestration of Santa Anna's domains by decree, as follows:—

We, Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico, decree:—

Article 1. There shall be appointed a receiver to take an inventory of the property which Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna possesses within the limits of the empire.

Article 2. said receiver shall keep an exact account of the revenues yielded by such property, and shall make deposit of said revenues for safekeeping, without deducting any sums except such as, with the approbation of this Government, shall be allotted to the members of Santa Anna's family actually residing within the territory of the empire.

Article 3. No contract having relation to the said property shall have the force of law without the written approbation of said receiver.

Our Minister of the Interior is charged with the execution of the present decree

Given at the Palace, in Mexico, the 12th of July, 1866. MAXIMILIAN.

By order of the Emperor.

JOSE SALAZAR ILARREGUI, Minister of the Interior.

How Maximilian's Debt to France Can be Paid—Extract of a Letter of M. Drouyn de Lhuys to the French Minister in Mexico.

* * * The Government of the Emperor (Napoleon) thinks that the simpler and least burdensome plan for the Mexican Government (to secure French interests) is to hand over to France the custom houses of Vera Cruz and Tampico, or of such other ports as may be judged convenient. Half of the revenue of these shall be appropriated to the payment of our three per cent. interest in Mexican claims—estimated at two hundred and thirty millions principal—and the remainder to be held as a partial security for the interest due to the holders of the bonds of 1864 and 1865. * * *

Condition of Affairs at Tampico, Monterey, and Matamoras, Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, August 2.—Advices from Tampico report that city well fortified, and prepared for an attack from the Liberals. The French were fortifying Monterey. Matamoras was quiet, and trade in the valley of the Rio Grande had been resumed.

THE SPANISH-CHILIAN WAR.

Another Spanish Fleet Proceeding to the Pacific—The War to be Resumed—Ten Thousand Troops to Occupy the Chincha Islands—Satisfaction and Guano Demanded—Formidable Ironclads on their Way to Valparaiso and Callao—Sailing of Part of the Fleet from Havana, Etc.

HAVANA, July 28.—The *Tetuan* is destined for the Pacific, so say the letters received from Spain, and it is added that a force of ten thousand to twelve thousand men is to be sent out from Cadiz to take formal possession of the Chincha Islands. The *Navas de Tolosa* will leave this port to-day, or shortly after, for the same destination. She is quite ready to sail, and the Admiralty have found great difficulty in filling all applications made, from common sailors upwards, to serve on board of said vessel.

CUBAN BONDS ENDORSED BY CHILI.

The detective police are said to have received strict orders to make all possible search for prohibited papers and pamphlets of a seditious nature. It is said that some "Cuban bonds," guaranteed by the Chilians, have been seized on the person of a foreigner at Nuovitas.

The New Spanish Fleet.

The Spanish fleet which is to take the place of that of Admiral Nunez in the Pacific, will be composed of the following vessels:—

IRON-CLAD.

	Guns	Horse Power.
Tetuan	41	1000

STEAM FRIGATES.

Navas de Tolosa	50	—
Princesa de Asturias	50	360
Concepcion	37	600
Isabel II.	16	500

TRANSPORTS.

Four transports, names unknown, carrying ten or twelve thousand infantry.

To this force will be added such of the fleet of Admiral Nunez, now at Rio Janoiro, as will be found fit to resume active duty.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Fish Exhibition in France.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes of the exhibition of fishes at Arcachon, France:

"France numbers 193 exhibitors in products, and 241 in instruments. Of foreign exhibitors, the French colonies reckon 23; Belgium, 26; Holland, 24; Great Britain, 23; Austria, 2; Hanover, 1; Sweden and Norway, 10; Turkey, 1; Spain, 12; Denmark, 1; the Grand Duchy of Hesse, 2; Hesse-Cassel, 1; the United States, 1; China, 1; one exhibitor frequently contributing a great variety of articles.

"The scheme of the arrangement has been to class the objects under three heads, viz.: Products, Instruments, and Writings. Products and instruments are divided into such classes as those of fresh and those of salt water; and these again are divided according as the fish are taken by ordinary fishery or are reared and cultivated artificially. Behind the Exposition is a long range of aquaria, well supplied with salt water, and stocked with a considerable variety of fish, shell-fish, sea anemones, and many beautiful and curious objects. Behind these again is a range of tanks built of brickwork and cement. These are of various depths, and are for the illustration of the different kinds of salt water culture which are so largely prosecuted in France, but at present only one tank is occupied. It contains specimens of oysters of various ages, from the Basin d'Arcachon principally, and from Rochelle. Unfortunately the weather at the present time is so oppressively hot in the south of France that the transmitting and keeping alive of specimens is not a very easy matter; and it is to be feared that this part of the plan will hardly be developed to the extent that was originally intended. The oysters displayed are many of them on the tiles taken from the imperial Parc of Lahillon, which are quite a marvel to behold, being so thickly packed with oysters all over that the tiles are not visible; two or three hundred oysters of from one to two years old are fixed upon one tile of about sixteen or seventeen inches long, and seven or eight wide. And these are not mere specimen tiles, by any means, having been fished up from the beds when the water was three feet over them."

HAIR.—An auction of hair of young girls who have taken the veil was recently held at a convent in Paris, when eight hundred and ninety pounds of hair was sold for £1200. "Live" hair commands a larger price than "graveyard hair," or that taken from the dead.

THE NEW ORLEANS RIOT.

Accounts from Citizens—The Rebel Instigators of the Massacre—More Trouble Anticipated—Threats to Mob the Loyal Southern Delegate Convention—Feeling Against the President, Etc.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—Leading citizens from New Orleans, arrived here to-day, state the condition of affairs there is very much worse than represented. Dr. Hare, mentioned killed, is Dr. William H. Hare, an Englishman by birth, a resident of New Orleans for the past thirty-five years, always a leading Union man. Alfred Shaw, ex-Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, Dr. Hare, and the Hon. S. S. Fish reported dead, are all active members of Orient Lodge of Masons.

I have met a gentleman who on Sunday held a consultation with most of the men killed and wounded, and they all agreed that there was no violence to be feared, believing that they would be arrested, and then the question as to their right to hold the Convention would be tested by law. The only man of the Convention who anticipated trouble was Dr. Dostie, killed. He did not look for such lawless action by the Mayor. No preparation was made for this sort of a demonstration by the conventioners. Had there been, the results would not have been so one-sided.

At the meeting to be held on the 12th of August to send delegates to the September Loyalist Convention, a repetition of the late scenes are anticipated. Attorney-General Herron, now in charge of the State, says there shall be no such meeting, and Mayor Monroe is swearing in all the thugs as a special force for police duty on that day.

The 1700 original free colored people propose to co-operate with the Unionists in their coming meeting, but desire to send no colored delegates. There is no reason for doubting that, should Mayor Monroe inaugurate another riot, the ball will roll into every district South.

The excitement between the loyal whites, colored citizens, and Rebels through the South is intense. President Johnson is held responsible for this state of affairs from his indulgence of leading Rebels. His instructions to Mayor Monroe, his taking the Government of Louisiana out of the hands of the proper officials and bestowing it upon the Attorney-General, have conspired to shake the faith of Unionists South in his loyalty. There is in New Orleans but a battalion of colored troops and a company of the 1st Regulars, with not a single field-piece. No information of the riot is to be obtained at the White House, the War Department, or army headquarters. The reticence in this quarter is taken as ominous. There is worse news than that already made public.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Letter from General N. P. Banks.

General Banks has written the following letter relative to the cause of the New Orleans riot:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1.—To the editor of the *National Republican*.—SIR:—A communication published in your journal this morning, signed "William H. C. King," gives an incorrect representation of the condition of affairs and the causes of the recent massacre in New Orleans. Its intemperate tone discloses and defeats its purpose. Nevertheless, knowing the history to which it refers, I deem it my duty to say that in my opinion it is unjust to the loyal men of Louisiana, and unworthy of credit. The convention was the ostensible, and not the latent cause of the outbreak. It was a peaceful and lawful assembly. One word from the recognized authorities of the United States in New Orleans would have secured its adjournment.

There were other causes of offense than the convocation of this assembly. Its members were, and had been, firm supporters of the Government, and decided opponents of its enemies. They were, therefore, marked men. The wounds inflicted upon the body of Dr. Dostie will show, by their number and result, the intent and assurance of his murderers. I knew him well. No country ever gave birth to a more unselfish man, a truer patriot, or a more devoted friend of liberty. He and his associates were dangerous men to the enemies of this country. The unseen hand that smote him was that which applied the torch to the city of New York, and by which Lincoln fell. His death will be avenged; and in this, as in all trials of good men, the blood of the martyrs will be the sustenance of the church.

I am, sir, respectfully yours, etc.,

N. P. BANKS.

Despatch from General Sheridan.

In order that the following from General Sheridan be fully understood, it should be stated that he was absent from New Orleans when the disturbances commenced in that city:—

NEW ORLEANS, 1·30 P. M., August 1, 1866.—To General U. S. Grant, Washington, D. C.:—You are doubtless aware of the serious riot which occurred in this city on the 30th. A political body, styling itself the Convention of 1864, met there on the 30th, for, as it is alleged, the purpose of remodelling the present Constitution of the State. The leaders were political agitators and revolutionary men, and the action of the Convention was liable to produce breaches of the public peace.

I had made up my mind to arrest the head men if the proceedings of the Convention were calculated to disturb the tranquillity of the department; but I had no cause for action until they committed the overt act. About forty whites and blacks were killed, and about one hundred and sixty wounded.

Everything is now quiet, but I deem it best to maintain a military supremacy in the city for a few days, until the affair is fully investigated. I believe the sentiment of the general community is greatly scandalized at this unnecessary cruelty, and that the police could have made any arrests they saw fit without sacrificing lives.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General Commanding.

Estimate of Republican Majorities.

From the Chicago Tribune, Republican.

The Western States will stand by Congress at the polls this fall, as they stood by the Union during the war. The eyes of the renegades will be regaled by election returns in October and November running thus:—

	Majorities
Ohio, for the Congressional policy	40,000
Indiana, for the Congressional policy	35,000
Illinois, for the Congressional policy	45,000
Michigan, for the Congressional policy	17,000
Wisconsin, for the Congressional policy	15,000
Iowa, for the Congressional policy	25,000
Missouri, for the Congressional policy	10,000
Minnesota, for the Congressional policy	6,000
Kansas, for the Congressional policy	10,000
Aggregate majority	203,000

These are the very lowest estimates that any well-posted politician will make. The probabilities are that the actual Republican majorities will far exceed those. Thurlow Weed will discover that his "conservative elements of both parties" consist of nothing but Copperheads, and a handful of venal wretches like himself, who have been a curse to the Republican party ever since they joined it; and that after they have deserted to the enemy's camp, there will remain two million five hundred thousand unpurchasable, "unterrified" voters, who will sweep the Copper-Johnson crew like chaff before the wind.

—The following answer is recorded of the Empress Eugenie to a Marshal who expressed to her his admiration for the courage she had displayed during her visit to the cholera patients at Amiens:—"*Monsieur, c'est notre maniere d'aller au feu.*"—("Sir, it is our way of going under fire.")

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, August 3.

Important War Orders—The Military Academy—The Bounty Board.

The following important orders have just been issued by the Secretary of War:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 30, 1866.—Ordered, That the Chief of Engineers be and he is hereby relieved from duty as the Inspector of the Military Academy at West Point, and that he turn over all books, records, and papers relating to the Academy to the Adjutant-General of the army. General Schriver, Inspector-General, is assigned to the charge of the same as the Inspector of the Military Academy until further orders, and, by direction of the President, is assigned to duty according to his brevet of Major General.

By order of the Secretary of War,

E. D. TOWNSEND.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1, 1866.—Ordered, That the act to equalize bounties, approved July 28, 1866, be referred to Major-General E. S. Canby, United States Volunteers; Brevet Major-General J. K. Barnes, Surgeon-General United States Army; and Brevet Major-General R. C. Buchan, Colonel 1st United States Infantry, to prepare and submit rules and regulations in conformity with the act, and to carry into effect its provisions.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

The Asiatic Squadron.

Rear Admiral H. H. Bell, commanding Asiatic squadron, has established his headquarters on board steamer *Hartford*, in Hong Kong harbor. The health of his command is reported good. There is no cholera in the fleet.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Death of a Celebrated Citizen—Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, August 3.—Mr. William F. Dairymple, a well-known citizen, and formerly a large banker, died suddenly yesterday.

Both wings of the Union party are appointing a large delegation to the Conservative National Convention to be held in Philadelphia. An immense number of Baltimoreans and other Marylanders will be present.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Rebel Reconstruction in Arkansas—No Hopes for the Ratification of the Constitutional Amendment—Letter from Governor Murphy.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—Governor Murphy, of Arkansas, in writing to D. H. Bingham, indorsing the call of the Union Convention, dated July 26, states that there is not a paper in Little Rock that will publish the call, and but one in the whole State in the interest of loyal men. At our election in August the Rebel element will have full control, excepting, perhaps, in a few northwestern counties. The feeling towards Congress is more hostile than during the war, and hatred of the Union soldiers and Union men is a matter of ambitious pride. The industrious classes are being a little disaffected towards their late leaders. Their tone is so venemous and disloyal that they begin to fear their success will bring to the future the scenes of the past. We just hear of the ratification of the Constitutional amendment by the Tennessee Legislature, and hail it as an omen that the measure will become a law. I would have called a session of the Arkansas Legislature had it been possible to have procured a quorum, but from deaths, resignations, and removals to other States, it could not have been had. I regret this much, as the Legislature to be elected will be chosen from Rebels who have done good service in the war. Everything I can do to unite the Union sentiment of the South will be done.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

RAILROAD SIGNALS.—The varieties of the "toot" of the locomotive, and the gyrations of the arms of conductors by day, or lanterns by night, are about as intelligible to most people as first-class Choctaw. Their signification is as follows:—

One Whistle—"Down brakes."
Two Whistles—"Off brakes."
Three Whistles—"Back up."
Continuous Whistles—"Danger."

A rapid succession of short whistles is the cattle alarm, at which the brakes will always be put down.

A sweeping parting of hands on level of eye is a signal to "go ahead."

A downward motion of the hand, with extended arms, "to stop."

A beckoning motion of one hand, to "back."

A lantern raised and lowered vertically is a signal for "starting;" swung at right angles or crossways the track, "to stop;" swung in a circle, "back the train."

A red flag waved upon the track must be regarded as a signal of danger. So of other signals given with energy.

Hoisted at a station, is a signal for a train to stop.

Stuck up by the roadside, it is a signal of danger on the track ahead.

Carried unfuried upon an engine, is a warning that another engine or train is on its way.

DEATH OF AN EX-CONGRESSMAN.—The Hon. Elias B. Holmes died at Brockport, Monroe county, on Tuesday. Mr. Holmes was born in Fletcher, Vt., in May, 1807, and commenced life as a teacher. At the age of twenty he came to Monroe county, studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1830. Subsequently he entered into business pursuits, was a contractor upon public works, etc., and accumulated a large amount of property. In 1844, he was elected to represent his district in Congress, and was re-elected in 1846. He leaves two sons and a daughter.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

JOAN OF ARC.—The Emperor Napoleon has just subscribed ten thousand francs towards the erection of a monument to Joan of Arc, and the restoration of the donjon tower at Rouen, where she was tortured.

—The Cabinet of President Johnson now consists of the following political elements:—

Secretary of State,	Whig.
Secretary of the Treasury,	Whig.
Secretary of the Interior,	Whig.
Attorney-General,	Whig.
Postmaster-General,	Whig.
Secretary of War,	Democrat.
Secretary of the Navy,	Democrat.

—Here is something to make ladies stare. A lady writing from Paris says:—"You can buy in Paris a good summer silk for six francs a yard—a dollar and twenty cents. Kid gloves, for which we give a dollar, are fifty cents in Paris, and at Naples 20 or 30 cents; $2·50 gloves with us are here $1 a pair! Six months ago, in America, coarse flannel was 50 or 75 cents a yard; here it is 18 or 20. A point lace collar and cuffs, for which at home we pay $25, are here $12."

—General Halleck and staff arived at Ruby city, Idaho, on the 1st ultimo.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, August 3, 1866.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices continue steady. In Government bonds there is less doing. Old 5-20s sold at 108¼; and 10-40s at 99. 109½ was bid for 6s of 1881; and 104¼ for 7·30s. State and City loans are rather firmer. Pennsylvania 5s sold at 93; and new City 6s at 97½@97¾, the latter rate an advance of ¼.

Railroad shares are the most active on the list. About 1200 shares of Philadelphia and Erie sold at 32@32¼, an advance of ½; Reading at 55¾@56, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56¾, no change; Catawissa preferred at 38@38¼, a decline of ¼; and Lehigh Valley at 64¼, a slight advance; 123 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 58 for Norristown; 55 for Minehill; 38¾ for North Pennsylvania; 29 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; and 46 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares are unchanged. Hestonville sold at 18¾; 44 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 21 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; and 65 for West Philadelphia.

Bank shares are firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 225 was bid for North America; 54¼ for Commercial; 94 for Northern Liberties; 32 for Mechanics'; 53 for Penn Township; 55 for Girard; 85 for Western; 31 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 65½ for City; 65 for Corn Exchange; and 60 for Union.

In Canal shares there is nothing doing. 27 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 35¼ for preferred do.; 118 for Morris Canal preferred. 14¼ for Susquehanna Canal, and 58 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 148½; 11 A. M., 147¾; 12 M., 148; 1 P. M., 147¾.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money is refused by some houses at 3 per cent. from banks, and 4 per cent. loans are being paid off. For call loans the quotation is 3@5 per cent. In commercial paper little doing. Best names are scarce, and can be used at low rates. The abundance of money among stock houses is stimulating speculation rapidly, and before August closes prices promise to show a great improvement. The buyers thus far are mainly young and not over-strong houses, and they have full control of the market. Most of the old brokers are disposed to be cautious, and prefer to see August well advanced before loading themselves with stocks."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$50 U S 10-40s.coup	99	10 sh	Ph & E	s5	31¼
$100 Pa 5s	s5	93	5 sh	do	32
$200 City 6s new	97¾	100 sh	do	b10	32
$100 do	mun	97½	100 sh	do	s10	32
$2,000 War & Fra 7s	80	200 sh	do	lots s60	32
100 sh Cata pf	b30	33½	900 sh	do	lots s60	32¼
200 sh	do	s30	38	100 sh	do	b10	32½
127 sh Penna R	56¾	100 sh	Reading	b60	56
50 sh	do	Tues	56½	100 sh	do	55¾
50 sh	do	1ues	56½	15 sh	Leh Val	lots	64½

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	147½	148¼
American Silver, 18 and 19	139	—
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864	13¾	13¾
" " July, 1864	12¾	13¼
" " August, 1864	12¾	12¾
" " October, 1864	11¼	11¼
" " Dec., 1864	10¾	10¾
" " May, 1865	8¾	8¾
" " August, 1865	6¾	7¼
" " Sept., 1865	6¾	6¾
" " October, 1865	5¾	6¼

—The Coal tonnage on the Schuylkill Navigation for the week ending Tons. Cwt.
August 2, 1866, was:— 36,821·15
Corresponding week last year 28,167 05

Increase for the week 8 654·10

Tonnage for this season to Aug. 2, 1866 743 493·04
Corresponding time last year 566,975 01

Increase for the year 876,511·03

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, August 3.—The Flour Market to-day was very dull, and only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers in lots, at $8·87½@7·50 ℔ bbl. for superfine, $7·50@8 50 for old extras, $9 75@11 for Northwestern extra family, $10@11 25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family, and $12@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. No sales of Rye Flour or Corn Meal have been reported.

In Wheat but little doing, and the offerings are very small; sales of 1600 bushels fair new Delaware red at $2 50—a decline of 5c ℔ bushel. Nothing doing in white. Rye continues very quiet. We quote Pennsylvania at $1, and Western at 90@95c. The receipts and stocks of Corn are trifling, and the demand limited; sales of yellow at 93c., and 3500 bushels Western mixed at 89@90c. Oats remain as last quoted; small sales of new Delaware at 54@55c., and old Western at 50@53c.

In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron Bark at $35 ℔ ton.

There is a limited demand for Cloverseed, but there is little or none here. We quote at $6·50@7 ℔ 64 lbs. Prices of Timothy are nominal. Flaxseed is selling at $3·45.

Whisky moves slowly, with small sales of Pennsylvania at $2·23@2 24, and Ohio at $2 29.

—A young girl in Indianapolis took a terrible revenge upon an elder sister for a fancied injury. Procuring a stick of nitrate of silver at a drug store, she dissolved it in her sister's wash pitcher. The young lady performed her morning ablutions, and was horrified in the course of the morning to find that her hands had turned as brown as those of a mulatto. A look at the glass revealed the alarming fact that her face was the same color. It will be some time before she turns white again. The younger sister says she will not do so again.

—A lady appeared the other night at a concert in the Champs Elysees, in a black and white muslin dress (the Prussian colors) embroidered all over with needle-guns, and with Prussian soldiers mowing down Austrians with the murderous weapon; and the little cockade which now serves as a substitute for a bonnet was trimmed with aiguillettes of the needle-gun pattern.

—The stiff waterfalls, which all women dislike but have submitted to, are to be replaced by divers braids or bunches of puffs or curls, worn usually in a net much higher upon the head than formerly.

—W. H. Russell, who witnessed the fight from the Tower of Konigsgratz, had his head cut open in the retreat, and narrowly escaped capture by the Prussians.

—The Shenandoah *Herald* says that most of the mills burned by "little Phil" Sheridan are now ready to grind wheat and other grain.

—The fall and winter musical campaign at Boston opens with *Don Pasquale*, given as a parlor opera by local artists.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

President Johnson and the Massacre.

From the Tribune.

We are beginning to understand more fully the recent massacre in New Orleans and the causes preceding it. The more evidence we accumulate, the more we are convinced of the justice of the judgment that the President must be held directly responsible for all that has been done in New Orleans. He engendered the spirit which broke forth in riot, murdered loyalists, and finally raised the Confederate flag. "About forty persons have been killed, and a large number wounded, nearly all being friendly to the Convention!" This is the result of the President's policy in Louisiana, and we regard it as a fitting sequel to the result of that policy in Tennessee, where the military authorities are prevented from punishing the authors of the massacre in Memphis. Memphis, unavenged and unpunished, is fitly followed by New Orleans.

The President began his work of interference July 21, when he asked Governor Wells to inform him under and by what authority the Convention had been called, and also under what authority it assumed to represent the State of Louisiana. This was before the massacre. Governor Wells was Governor of Louisiana, and, according to the President's frequently proclaimed theories, as much a sovereign in his way as the President himself. The menace to Governor Wells was as much a usurpation as though the President were to address a letter to Governor Fenton to know under and by what authority he summoned the State Legislature. Governor Wells disobeyed the President, and issued his proclamation for elections to be held to choose delegates to the Convention to fill vacancies, all that he could do by the letter of the law. Thereupon, July 28, the Attorney-General and the Lieutenant-Governor—unwilling to obey the law or to permit the matter to go to the courts to test its constitutionality—again telegraphed the President, stating that a riot was feared; that the Governor was guilty of the horrible crime of "being in league with the Republicans;" that it was intended to indict the members by grand jury, and asking whether the President would interfere with the indictment. To which, July 28, the President replied that "the military will be expected to sustain and not obstruct or interfere with the proceedings of the courts." In other words, "Go ahead, gentlemen: indict or what you please; no soldiers shall molest you." This was on Saturday. Mayor Monroe proclaimed his purpose to suppress the Convention. He summoned policemen—policemen, be it known, who were selected for their valor in Rebel armies. This police force and the mob acted together with bloody harmony, and did the work of suppression thoroughly.

When the Convention assembled, the President issued his order to Mr. Herron, a member of Governor Wells' Cabinet. In the first place, that order deposed Governor Wells for not obeying the President. In the second place, it placed General Sheridan under the control of a State officer. In the third place, its language was not that of a calm executive officer, performing a solemn ministerial duty, but of a violent, angry man, speaking to angry people. "Usurpation will not be tolerated!"—"the people must be first consulted"—all "illegal or unlawful assemblies" must be suppressed! Let it be remembered that these words were written to a community of Rebels, to men who were seething with anger and hatred, and who cherished no more darling idea than being permitted to gain, in the streets of New Orleans, that revenge which the valor of Sherman and Sheridan prevented them from gaining in the field. They were in a safe majority. They were armed. They were commanded by the Mayor and sustained by the President of the United States. The negroes and loyalists were unarmed, and the soldiers of the nation were compelled to ground their muskets and look on at the massacre. The work of massacre was easy indeed.

It is impossible to resist the logic of this whole proceeding. It was commenced July 2, by menacing Governor Wells, a Governor of a "sovereign State;" it was continued by deposing him; and, to make the work surer, by placing the army at the control of a Rebel officer. If the President had sent a manly despatch to General Baird—to preserve peace at all hazards, and protect every loyal man, leaving the Convention to be dealt with by the courts and the people, to do what was best when peace came, but still to make peace—the country would have felt that the affair was merely a riot, and suppressed as all riots should be. But when the country sees in New Orleans what was seen in Memphis and Alexandria, direct personal sympathy between the President and rioters, can it release the President from a most fearful responsibility? Do we not see this man—while clamoring against usurpation—performing himself the very highest usurpation when it suits his purpose. He deprecates interfering with States, and removes a State Governor. He desires reconstruction, and yet when Tennessee wished to come into the Union by the only open door, he stood in her way. We very much fear that all these protestations of respect for principle and desire for peace and willingness to trust the people are the mere words of a politician—without sincerity and spoken to deceive. Just as when he called himself the Moses of the negro, and declared treason was odious, and gave interviews to radicals like Kelley and Stearns, which made them trust him, he spoke as a politician for purposes of deception. His acts are the only speeches we want. They show a stern, unjust purpose. Andrew Johnson desires to reconstruct this Union in his own way—and to do it in spite of every opposition. He means that if in his power, the South shall again rule the councils of this country. He cannot return the negro to slavery, but it is his will that the negro shall never leave it. And to do this he goes to his work with coarse, unscrupulous energy—with a courage and persistency which we respected when he assailed the country's enemies, but which are now the sources of national grief and humiliation.

President Johnson and the New Orleans Riot.

From the Times.

Adhering to its policy of sectional antagonism and hate, the *Tribune* pounced upon the New Orleans riot as a pretext for maligning the Southern people and canonizing a mob of negro rioters. The meagre, one-sided story of its own correspondent it entitled "a loyal account;" the more intelligent, and, as subsequent reports proved, the more trustworthy statement of the Associated Press, it decried as "a Rebel account;" a brief explanatory paragraph of a respectable New Orleans journal, fastening the beginning of the disturbance upon the negroes, it stigmatized as a "Copperhead account." Having thus discredited all versions but its own, and that the poorest, the *Tribune* proceeded with its customary exaggeration. Ignoring the provocation given by the negro rioters, and the obvious duty of the civil power to make arrests, it treated the affair as a causeless, wanton massacre; those of the radical authors of the excitement who were among the sufferers being eulogized as martyrs, and the killed negroes as murdered innocents, while not a syllable of sympathy or even truth was reserved for the slaughtered policemen, or others who had suffered from negro violence.

On Tuesday our contemporary returned to the subject with an evident purpose of attaching odium to President Johnson. "The President's order countenancing the massacre" is the sensational heading with which the despatch of the President to the Attorney-General of Louisiana is introduced. Commenting upon this document the *Tribune* thus opens a disingenuous attack upon the President's proceedings:—

"If any doubt existed as to *President Johnson's connection with the massacre* in New Orleans, it will be removed by reading his despatch to Attorney-General Herron, of Louisiana. This despatch, written with the knowledge that loyal citizens of the United States were dying from wounds received by a Rebel mob, assumes the full responsibility of the deed. The policy that prompted Mayor Monroe and his followers found its *inspiration* in Washington."

Now, in the first place, what was the purport of the despatch upon which the *Tribune* virtually arraigns President Johnson on a charge of murder? It instructs Attorney-General Herron to call upon the military for force to sustain the civil authorities in suppressing unlawful assemblies, and it designates the illegal radical Convention as within this category. That is all. The connection of the despatch with the riot exists only in the *Tribune's* imagination. And the allegation that it was "written with the knowledge" of the riot and its deplorable mementoes is gratuitous, and we believe untrue. The despatch was dictated, as we understand, before the loss of life was known, if not actually before the occurrence of the riot; and its apparent object was to prevent the difficulties which terminated so calamitously. The error was, not in directing a resort to the military, if that step were necessary to preserve the peace, but in the delay on the part of the military which permitted the riot to continue more than three hours; so that the President simply discharged his duty, and whatever responsibility exists belongs elsewhere. The *Tribune* special despatch yesterday assigns the responsibility to General Baird. "Many Union men," says the correspondent, "are known to have been murdered. General Baird is responsible for this, inasmuch as he had no troops in the city, although warned of what has transpired." The charge preferred by the *Tribune* editor against the President is therefore disproved by the *Tribune* correspondent, living on the spot.

But the *Tribune* has other grounds of dissatisfaction.

"In the first place the President recognizes a usurped power to communicate his wishes. James M. Wells is the Governor of Louisiana, and the official representative of the State. To him the President should have spoken. But Governor Wells, a duly elected Governor by Rebel votes, had called this Convention together, and the President steps over the theory of State Rights, and sends his commands to an officer of his Cabinet—his Attorney-General.

To assume that Governor Wells possesses authority to call this or any other convention is to count too confidently on popular ignorance. He holds office under the Constitution which the Convention of 1864 drafted and which the people of Louisiana ratified; and the most radical theorist will have difficulty in justifying a call for a convention to overthrow the Constitution, issued by one whose sworn duty is to uphold it. Even on the hypothesis that the Convention might reassemble, Judge Durell, its President, was alone authorized to reconvene it. He refused to help the game of the radicals, and Governor Wells did what he had no more right to do than Mr. Horace Greeley.

We admit, however, that as between the National Executive and the State of Louisiana, Governor Wells should be the medium of communication. This slight difficulty occurred to prevent it in the present case:—Governor Wells, having exceeded his authority in calling the delegates together, seems to have shrunk from the consequences of his own handiwork, and to have disappeared from official view. He inconsistently absquatulated—retiring, according to some accounts, beyond the reach of mail or telegraph, and for the time practically leaving Louisiana without a Governor. Had the President waited for advices from Wells, or refused to recognize the position of anybody but Wells, the rioters, black and white, would probably have enjoyed some hours' further license. It is fortunate that red tape did not in this manner prevent the interposition of the military. In the absence of the Governor, the Attorney-General consulted the President; the President very properly assured the Attorney-General of the support of soldiers to preserve the peace; and what might have grown into a massacre was confined to a comparatively brief but bloody riot.

The analogies employed by the *Tribune* do not greatly help its case:—

"When Governor Brownlow asked for troops to compel the obedience to Executive commands, and to protect the Legislature in its legislative power, he was petulantly refused. In Tennessee the majority was loyal, and the President threw his influence with the minority. In Louisiana the majority was Rebel, and the President not only sustained it, but placed in its hands the army of the United states. If it was right to refuse aid to Brownlow in seeing that 'the law and the Constitution were sustained, and thereby peace and order,' then it was wrong to refuse aid to Governor Wells and his Convention. If that Convention was unlawful, there were remedies in the Supreme Court. We have had a dozen Fenian Conventions in the last year—all unlawful—as organizing war upon a friendly power. The President permitted them to assemble, and sent no troops to disperse them. Why make an exception of loyal men in Louisiana, who at the very worst, and accepting as truth the charges of the President, were no more illegal than the Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood."

Governor Brownlow's request was not to "protect the Legislature in its legislative power," but to aid one party in the Legislature against another. It was not to preserve the public peace, but to effect a partisan purpose by subjecting members of the Legislature to military dictation. The President refused 'to interfere in any way in the controversy between the political authorities" of Tennessee; and nine men out of ten have said that he decided wisely. The case of Tennessee, then, had no resemblance to the case of Louisiana. In the latter State the civil power proposed to prevent the assembling of violent men, making no pretence to a representative capacity, constituting an organization notoriously illegal, and aiming at a result that would amount to revolution. The measures resorted to by the Conventionists to fortify their position tended to a conflict with law, and the creation of a disturbance with which the local authorities, unaided, might be unable to contend. Hence the precautionary application of the Attorney-General, and the precautionary despatch of the President.

Nor does the Fenian movement furnish a just parallel. Its conventions and the sessions of its Senate never rose above the level of farces. They neither endangered public order nor threatened domestic revolution. When, however, Fenianism really became aggressive, and imperilled the authority of law and the maintenance of friendly relations with a neighboring country, President Johnson interfered as effectually as at New Orleans. The same principle governed his action in both instances. In both he delayed interference until events arose to justify it.

Perhaps in this latitude it may be difficult to realize the reasons for the importance which in Louisiana has attached to this talked-of Convention. Here, a gathering of twenty-six radical nobodies, with an applauding negro auditory, would be passed over as merely a very silly performance. We should scout the idea of meddling with it, as we should have scouted a proposal to send policemen to Framingham to obstruct the delivery of Wendell Phillips' harangue. Why, then, the uneasiness which prevailed in New Orleans about this radical Convention? An answer must be sought in the peculiar circumstances of Louisiana, where an insignificant radical minority, with the assistance of armed and organized negroes, are intent upon gaining political supremacy by unlawful means, and at the cost of revolution. The movement has been pregnant with danger from the first; it has pointed to local anarchy as a not improbable consequence; and in the frightful scenes just enacted we witness an indication of what might have happened, but for President Johnson's orders to the military.

Scold and shriek as it may, the *Tribune* cannot divest of responsibility the reckless party of which it is the mouthpiece. For the blood shed at New Orleans we find the main operating causes in the plans and counsels of the extreme radicals, who would not be unwilling to precipitate a State in civil war to accomplish negro suffrage. The great majority of the Unionists of Louisiana have deprecated and stood aloof from the measures of the agitators, as may be safely inferred from the trumpery dimensions of the gathering on Monday last.

The Derby Ministry in Reference to European and American Affairs.

From the Herald.

While awaiting further intelligence through the Atlantic cable of the progress of the peace movement initiated among the German States, recent events in England are entitled to some attention, touching her present position and probable course of action in reference to European and American affairs. The great popular reform meeting, held the other day in London, somewhat emphatically expressed its want of confidence in the Derby Government; but this expression was doubtless intended to apply to Derby as a standstill or retrogressive aristocrat, concerning whom the masses of the English people have no ideas or principles or purposes, except those of distrust and antagonism.

There is, however, another man in this Derby ministry who, as a man of modern ideas and conspicuously identified among English statesmen as the champion of the progressive spirit of the age, may prove sufficiently strong to leaven the whole lump, and make this Derby Government popular and successful. This man is the famous Disraeli, the present Chancellor of the Exchequer. In this Derby Cabinet he stands out in even bolder relief than stood Mr. Gladstone in the displaced Russell Cabinet. We incline to the opinion also that Disraeli will wield a greater influence in shaping the general policy of this Derby Cabinet than did Gladstone in shaping the policy, and especially the foreign policy of Earl Russell, because, although Derby is what may be called an old Bourbon, who learns nothing and forgets nothing, he is far more flexible and practical upon the question of England's foreign policy than that rough, gruff, obstinate, presuming, and offensive little man, Russell. Unquestionably, with the displacement of Russell, the most difficult stumbling-block in the way of a quiet and satisfactory settlement of our unsettled balances against England has been removed, and from Disraeli we are now prepared for a satisfactory settlement. We say Disraeli, for he in reality is the master-spirit of the present ministry; and from his large experience, his great abilities, and his liberal ideas, particularly in relation to American affairs, we are inclined to expect great things from him, as the directing genius of Derby.

First, however, in regard to the affairs of Europe, the Earl of Derby has taken the safe position of non-intervention till called upon to assist in behalf of peace. He says:—"The Emperor Napoleon has been appealed to by one of the belligerents (Austria) for his mediation and good offices, but with what success remains to be seen. If our assistance or good offices shall be needed to co-operate with those of France for the purpose of restoring peace to Europe, nothing would be nearer the desires of her Majesty's Government than to afford them. But until our mediation or good offices have been applied for, I hold that we should be stepping out of our province if we were to interfere between the conflicting parties." From this it would appear that Lord Derby's non-intervention policy is substantially that of Mr. Seward; but it being ready to step forward when wanted, the British Premier is somewhat ahead of the American Secretary of State, who is always ready with excuses, or for excuses, but never ready for action.

We are mainly interested, however, in this Derby ministry in reference to its policy upon American affairs, and especially in the matter of certain unsettled balances due to us from England in consequence of those thoroughly discussed Anglo-Rebel spoliations upon American commerce from 1861 to 1865. Here, from some able, sagacious, and broadly conciliatory speeches of Mr. Disraeli, in the House of Commons, in the course of our late civil war, we are disposed to believe, should these claims be now reproduced before the British Government, that his influence will be successfully exerted in behalf of a prompt and liberal indemnification. In thus securing the bonds of peace and friendship recognized between England and the United States, the Derby ministry may gain a foothold in the affections of the masses of the British people.

There are reasons now for the expectation of this "happy accord" which have not existed heretofore, except for a few days of doubt and uncertainty in 1858. We refer to the reasons suggested in the success of the Atlantic cable. In bringing the Old World and the New, Old England and Young America, into immediate *rapport*, this cable will multiply a thousand times the moral influence of our popular institutions and ideas, progress and prosperity, in England and throughout the entire world. Hence the greater the advantages which will accrue to England in establishing her relations of peace with the United States upon a solid basis. Hence, accordingly, the stronger the inducement and the necessity to England and the Derby ministry of a satisfactory adjustment of those claims arising from Anglo-Rebel spoliations upon our commerce on the high seas.

Disraeli cannot fail to see, in this connection, that in view of the reconstruction of Europe, England will do well to have an anchor to the windward in the closest possible bonds of amity and reciprocity in friendly offices with the United States. In every aspect, therefore, of the affairs of both hemispheres, as they now stand, we have good reasons for expecting from the Derby and Disraeli ministry a much broader and much more honest policy towards this country than that of Palmerston and Russell. Disraeli is one of the active living leading men of England as she is to-day. He has kept pace with the progress of modern events and ideas, and to him, therefore, we look for the success of the present Derby Cabinet, notwithstanding the cloud under which it has been called into existence. It must adapt itself to the spirit and necessities of the age, or it must retire.

The Reported Reform Riots in London.

From the World.

It is premature to discuss the Reform riots which are alleged to have occurred last week in London, because, so far, we have only the authority of a rather vague cable telegram to show that such riots did at all take place. But of the preliminary action of the London Reformers in calling a public meeting in Hyde Park, and of the police authorities in refusing, under directions from the Home Secretary, to permit such meetings to be held, we have accounts by mail. It suggests a curious comparison with the state of things in our own country, to find a chief of police in London entering into a discussion with a private citizen as to the propriety of a police order issued in obedience to a ministerial mandate. We are always boasting ourselves to be a freer people than the British. But who can imagine Mr. Superintendent Kennedy condescending to argue with a citizen of New York about an order which Secretary Stanton should have directed him to issue? We have made such strides towards centralization, under the sway of the party of "great moral ideas," that many Americans will be amazed at the temerity of an obscure English subject who ventured in the name of his personal rights and liberties to beard the whole police department of London, and the Home Office to boot.

It is instructive, too, to see an ex-Minister like Sir George Grey, who has just been turned out of office, coming forward in a quiet and decided little speech to lend the warranty of his own precedents and practice to his Tory successor, and throwing away a party advantage at the dictation of justice, generosity, and personal honor. Can any one imagine ex-Attorney-General Speed, or ex-Secretary Harlan behaving in this honest and manly fashion in similar circumstances?

As a question of propriety, the Government would certainly seem to have been in the right. Hyde Park being a royal domain, has been thrown open for the pleasure and comfort of all classes of the London population; and there would seem to be no more fitness in making it the scene of a party demonstration, than in using the halls of Buckingham Palace or Hampton Court in the same way. A like attempt to monopolize the Central Park in New York would pretty certainly be felt by decent people of all shades of political opinion to be a scandal and a wrong.

As a matter of policy, however, it is pretty plain that the English politicians opposed to Lord Derby's Government were trying hard, and were likely to succeed in the effort, to convert this incident into a stimulus for the hitherto somewhat languid and lymphatic Reform movement.

INSTRUCTION.

THE LEHIGH UNIVERITY, BETHLEHEM, PENNA.

This new Institution, liberally endowed by the Hon. Asa Packer of Mauch Chunk and designed to give a full practical education suited to the requirements of the age will be open to receive students in the FIRST TWO CLASSES on the 1st of September, 1866.

The location is beautiful, and proverbially healthy, and it is situated in the midst of varied industrial interests, all of which will be subsidized for the purpose of instruction.

The Course will consist of two parts. First, TWO YEARS OF PREPARATORY INSTRUCTION in Mathematics Chemistry, and Languages (especially the modern languages) studies which every young man should pursue, for whatever profession he be intended. Second, TWO ADDITIONAL YEARS in one of the following schools in each of which an additional special degree is conferred:—

1. The School of General Literature.
2. The School of Civil Engineering.
3. The School of Mechanical Engineering.
4. The School of Metallurgy and Mining.

Applicants for admission will be examined from the 1st to the 15th of August, on presenting themselves to the President, at Bethlehem or on the opening day.

Circulars giving terms, etc., may be had by applying to Messrs. J. H. BUTLER & CO., No. 137 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or to HENRY COPPEE, President, Bethlehem, Pa. 7 13s 15

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

Boarding and day pupils. Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on THURSDAY, September 20.

French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

Primary Department, $60 per annum.
Day Scholars per annum, $100.
Day Boarding Pupils, $200.

MADAME HERVILLY, Principal.
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HATS, STRAW GOODS, ETC., RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

BARNES, OSTERHOUT, HERRON & CO.,
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Are now closing out at retail their extensive stock of

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Consisting of Straw, Felt, etc., of the latest styles and improvements

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6 20 wfm2m5p]

Those in want of Goods of this description can SAVE at least ONE PROFIT by purchasing here.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.,

No. 23 North WATER Street and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue, PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER, CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

GEORGE PLOWMAN, CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 232 CARTER Street

And No. 141 DOCK Street.

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8 5

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY, JOHN T. BAILEY & CO. REMOVED TO N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate or Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS. 2 22 tj

JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES, AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 2 2

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL ELIJAH G. CATTELL

COTTON AND FLAX SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet Wide: Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co., 3 6 8 No. 103 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, AGENT FOR Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc. W. Baker & Co's Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 1 24

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 111 South FOURTH Street. INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 23d, 1865. CAPITAL, $150 000. PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	RICHARD CADBURY,
JEREMIAH HACKER,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
CHARLES F. COFFIN,	President.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	ROWLAND PARRY,
	Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D.,	J. B. TOWNSEND,
Medical Examiner.	Legal Adviser.

7 27 5

TRUSTEES' SALE.

Whereas, THE GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM AND REFINING COMPANY, of St. Louis, Mo., did, on the Twenty-third day of January, A. D. Eighteen hundred and sixty-six, convey to the undersigned, as Trustee, the lands and premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, made by said Company, and bearing even date with said trust deed, for the sum of ten thousand three hundred dollars, payable to CHARLES W. FORD, or to his order, on the day and at the date thereof, with lawful interest; and also to secure the payment to said Ford of all other moneys which he might, from time to time advance to said Company, at its request, with interest.

And whereas, It was in and by said Trust Deed provided that, in case the said Company should make default in the payment of the moneys secured by said note, or in the payment of any other moneys thereafter to be advanced by the said Ford, with interest, that the said Trustee might proceed to sell the property in said deed described, or any part thereof, at public vendue to the highest bidder, at the east front of the Court House in St. Louis, for cash, first giving sixty days public notice of the time, terms and place of said sale, by advertisement in some newspaper printed in St. Louis and in Philadelphia.

And whereas, Default has been made in the payment of the moneys secured by said deed, notice is therefore hereby given that the subscriber as such Trustee will, on the 7th day of September, A. D., eighteen hundred and sixty-six, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M., at the east front of the Court House in St. Louis, Mo., sell at public vendue for cash to the highest bidder, the lands in said deed mentioned, and which are described as follows:—All that certain tract of land situate in the township of Harmony, county of Venango, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a post at the northeast corner of the Herkimer Company's land, and thence extending south one and three-fourths degrees, west one hundred and seventy and seven-tenths rods to a post at the southeast corner of the Herkimer Company's land; thence south seventy and one-half degrees, east forty-one and seven-tenths rods to a post the southeast corner of the piece; thence north one and three-fourths degrees, east one hundred and eighty-three and four-tenths rods to a post the northeast corner of the tract; thence north eighty-nine and one-fourth degrees, west thirty-nine and eight-tenths rods to the place of beginning containing forty-four acres of land.

Date, June 21, 1866.

HAMILTON SPENCER, Trustee.

6 29 1106

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS, DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER, WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE, WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED, 802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 25

SILVER AND PLATED GOODS, OF THE Most Superior Workmanship, AT THE NEW STORE No 704 ARCH STREET.

The undersigned (late of the famous Rogers Bros Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of SILVER and PLATED WARE, at No 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods, and those who may patronize our store will find our plated goods far superior to any ever imported, and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be. 5 26

BOWMAN & LEONARD.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers, No. 324 CHESNUT STREET, Below Fourth. 11 15 smth5rp

HENRY HARPER, No. 520 ARCH STREET, Manufacturer and Dealer in Watches, Fine Jewelry, Silver-Plated Ware, AND Solid Silver-Ware. 8 15

G. RUSSELL & CO., No. 22 North SIXTH St., INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR FULL STOCK OF FANCY AND PLAIN SILVER WARE, Of the Finest Quality. 5 26 5

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN, DEALER IN DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY Etc. Etc. Etc. 9 20 5 No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

LEGAL NOTICES.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—TO ALL CREDITORS, Legatees, and other persons interested.

Notice is hereby given that the following named persons did, on the dates affixed to their names, file the accounts of their Administration to the estates of those persons deceased, and Guardians' and Trustees' accounts whose names are undermentioned, in the office of the Register for the Probate of Wills and granting Letters of Administration in and for the City and County of Philadelphia; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said City and County for confirmation and allowance, on the third FRIDAY in August next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the County Court House in said city.

1866

June 29. Daniel Smith, Administrator d. b. n. of JACOB, otherwise JAMES K. POLK, deceased.
" 30. Peter D. Myers, administrator of MARY A. PICHON, deceased.
" 30. A. H. Wardhman and George Ford, Executors of WILLIAM FORD deceased.
" 30. Ann Thompson, Administratrix of WILLIAM THOMPSON deceased.
" 30. Agnes G. Mills, Executrix of THOMAS MILLS, deceased.
July 2, William B. Wright and Jonathan J. Morrison, Executors of CHARLES WRIGHT, deceased.
" 2, George W. Conover, Administrator of WILLIAM B. CONOVER, deceased.
" 3, Mary Nagle, Administratrix d. b. n. c. t. a. of JOHN GOODHART, deceased.
" 3, Ann Graham and John Bryden, Executors of JANE GRAHAM, deceased.
" 5, Henry M. Decoert, Administrator of JACOB REES, deceased.
" 5, Sarah Roberts, Administratrix of EDWARD ROBERTS, deceased.
" 7, William B. Robbins, Administrator c. t. a. of SUSAN LEONARD deceased.
" 12, William H. Seeley and Lemuel B. Justice, Administrators of JOSEPH JUSTICE, deceased.
" 13, Preston Blakiston and Henry M. Dechert, Executors of THOMAS S. TAYLOR, deceased.
" 14, Martha Notman and Joseph A. Clay, Executors of JOHN NOTMAN deceased.
" 18, Elizabeth Snyder, Executrix of DANIEL SNYDER, deceased.
" 20, Mark Devine and Catharine McAtee, Executors of THOMAS McATEE, deceased.
" 21, Charles Harbert, Executor of ISAAC HARBERT, deceased.
" 23, John Esray, Jr. and Philip S. Esray, Executors of JOHN ESRAY, deceased.
" 24, Archer W. Clowes, Executor of ELLEN CLOWES, dec'ased.
" 24, Pennsylvania Company, for Insurance on Lives, etc., Administrators d. b. n. c. t. a. of ALEXANDER TOWAR, deceased.
" 26, Robert Martin, Executor of EDITH PAYNTER, deceased.
" 26, Joseph Eneu, Executor of Rev. CAJETAN MARIANI deceased.
" 26, George Truman and Edward Hopper, Executors of SARAH PEARSON, deceased.

7 27 4t FREDERICK M. ADAMS, Register.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 4, 1866.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a writ of scire facias will be issued upon the following claim, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, unless the same is paid within that time to

W. A. SLIVER, Attorney-at Law, No. 39 S. SEVENTH Street.

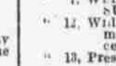
"CITY" TO USE OF LANE SCHOFIELD Vs. Franklin Fire Insurance Company. C. P., December T., 1865. No. 28. For paving, $74 43, lot N. E. corner of Twenty-second and Spruce streets. 17 feet front on Spruce by 87 feet 4 inches deep on Twenty-second street. 5 4 13m*

ESTATE OF MARY SWIFT, DECEASED.—Letters Testamentary upon the above estate having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills, all persons indebted are requested to make payment, and those having legal claims against the same to present them for settlement to

CAROLINE SWIFT, P. S. JACOBY, Executors.

PHILADELPHIA June 1 1866 7 6 16t*

EXCURSIONS.



PLEASANT DAILY EXCURSIONS up the River to Beverly, Burlington, and Bristol, touching at Riverton Torresdale and Andalusia, by the splendid Steamer JOHN A. WARNER, leaving Chesnut street wharf at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving at Philadelphia about 6 o'clock. On SUNDAY leaves Chesnut street wharf at 10 o'clock P. M., stopping at Magargee's wharf, Kensington.

Fare for the Excursion, 40 cents. 7 7 1m

342 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 342 SOUTH street, below Fourth. 5 5 6m

FINANCIAL.

$6,000,000

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST-CLASS

First Morgage Bonds.

THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY has authorized us to sell their First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Thirty year Bonds. The whole amount is $6,000,000, Coupons, payable on the first days of JANUARY and JULY of each year, in New York.

Before consenting to this Agency, we have made a careful examination of the merits of these Bonds, by sending William Milnor Roberts, and others, to report upon the condition and prospects of the Railroad. Their report is on file at our office, and is highly satisfactory. We do not hesitate to recommend these Bonds as being a first class security, and a most safe and judicious investment.

The proceeds of these bonds will be used in extending a Road (already complete 170 miles into North Missouri) to the Iowa State line, where it is to connect with the railroads of Iowa; and to also extend it westward to the junction with the Pacific Railroad (at Leavenworth), and other roads leading up the Missouri River, so that this mortgage of $6,000,000 will cover a completed and well-stocked Road of 389 miles in length, costing at least $16,000,000, with a net annual revenue, after the first year, of over $1,800,000, or a sum nearly four times beyond the amount needed to pay the interest on these Bonds. The income of the Road will, of course, increase every year.

The Railroad connects the great city of St. Louis with its two hundred thousand inhabitants, not only with the richest portions of Missouri, but with the States of Kansas and Iowa, and the great Pacific Railroads.

To the first applicants we are prepared to sell FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, at the low rate of EIGHTY CENTS, desiring to obtain a better price for the remainder. This will yield about 9 per cent income, and add 20 per cent. to principal at maturity.

Any further inquiries will be answered at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO., BANKERS, No. 114 South THIRD Street. 7 16 1m]

JAY COOKE & CO., No. 114 South THIRD Street,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881.
5-20s, OLD AND NEW.
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES. 6 7 2m

U. S. SECURITIES. A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., BANKERS & BROKERS,

16 S. THIRD ST. PHILADELPHIA. | 3 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 21

JOHN SAILER. GEORGE STEVENSON.

SAILER & STEVENSON, BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 121 S. THIRD Street, OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK.

GOLD AND SILVER, BANK NOTES, GOVERNMENT BONDS, and COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, bought and sold.

COLLECTIONS promptly made on all accessible points

CITY WARRANTS WANTED. [7 14 stuth1m

STOCKS and LOANS bought and sold on commission.

DAVIES BROTHERS, No. 225 DOCK STREET, BANKERS AND BROKERS, BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 6

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK HAS REMOVED During the erection of the New Bank building, TO No. 305 CHESNUT STREET 1 17 4p

5'20s.—FIVE-TWENTIES. 7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES WANTED. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. THIRD STREET. 1 7

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON, Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUtiful series of views, fifteen in number designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER etc., will be found on sale at the NEWS STAND, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 2 21

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Fifth Page.*]

CORONER'S INQUEST ON THE SHOOTING OF JAMES T. HARMER.—Coroner Taylor held an inquest yesterday, on the body of James T. Harmer, who was shot on Wednesday evening, at the tavern of Mr. Peck, Passyunk road and Federal street. The investigation drew to the Coroner's office a large number of friends of both the deceased and the prisoner. The Coroner's jury were—F. T. Walton, Samuel Sweeney, Thomas M. Hammitt, R. C. Snyder, and Thomas A. Barlow. The following testimony was elicited:

David Goldy, sworn—I reside at No. 1032 Federal street; I know James T. Harmer, and I know Jacob Bastian; I went to Peck's restaurant last evening with James T. Harmer; two men, named Hamilton, were in company; I called up all in the bar-room to take a drink; all in the room drank; I heard Harmer and Finney quarrelling, but I paid little attention to them; after talking for a short time, we went out on Federal street; when Finney got outside, he asked Harmer if he meant what he had said; Harmer replied, "Yes, I mean every word of it," using foul epithets at the same time; Finney then said, "If you mean it, you are a liar;" Harmer then knocked Finney down; he gathered himself up as quickly as possible and ran into the bar-room; they then began to fight rapidly; the glasses were thrown about, and there was a good deal of confusion; I walked in after Harmer and one of the Hamiltons; Harmer threw the most of the glasses and bottles; I can't say who else threw; I thought one of the Hamiltons threw bottles and glasses, but I am not positive; I saw Finney behind the bar, but I did not see Bastian; Harmer went up to the bar, and, leaning over it, threw down glasses at Finney; I could see the gun pointed, but I did not see the man; I was five or six feet off of Harmer at the time of the shooting; I can't say in whose hands the gun was; I halloed not to shoot; I did not hear such words as "If you don't keep back, I'll shoot;" as soon as the gun was discharged, I exclaimed "Harmer is shot!" he fell almost immediately; I did not see the lights go out in the bar-room; all I heard of the quarrel was between Harmer and Captain Finney.

To Mr. Barlow—I only recognized Captain Finney as one of the men in the room; the bar separates the back room from the bar-room; the bar is ten feet from the front door; I saw Harmer throw a bottle at the door leading into the back room; don't know that Finney was knocked down a second time; did not see him knocked down in the bar-room; Finney, I think, could have escaped out of the back room.

To Coroner—I did not see Finney when the gun was fired.

Washington Hamilton, sworn—Reside No. 128 Beck place; I was riding with Mr. Harmer; also my brother Robert and Mr. Goldy; we went into Mr. Peck's to get a drink, and Alderman Harmer and Captain Finney had words; I paid no attention to them; Captain Finney followed Harmer out, and asked him if he meant what he said; Harmer struck at Finney, but I cannot say that he struck him; Bastian then ran up, and he had something in his hand; I don't know it it was a knife or not; I kicked it out of his hand; Bastian then ran around the corner, and the next I saw of him he had a gun in his hand; he came out from the back-room, and discharged the gun; Harmer then reeled and fell; he was not doing anything at that time; I did not see plates thrown; I don't know if any were thrown; I heard the rattling of plates; I know Alderman Harmer did not throw any; I was with him from 5 o'clock in the afternoon; we had stopped at Degan's tavern, and Harmer had a little difficulty with Mr. Degan; Harmer was sober.

There were several other witnesses who testified to nearly the same facts.

Dr. Shapleigh, who made the post mortem examination, testified that he found a scratch or cut on the left ear; six gunshot wounds in front of left armpit; found the balls that had made the wounds; they had passed into the chest; the left lung, the upper part of the heart and the liver had been penetrated, and both the heart and the liver had been much lacerated. The wounds had produced death.

The jury will have another meeting before they make up a verdict.

MEETING TO EXPRESS DISAPPROVAL OF LOCATING A CHOLERA HOSPITAL IN THE CITY LIMITS.—The action of the Board of Health in regard to appropriating Moyamensing Hall as a Cholera hospital, has created considerable excitement in the lower section of the city. Last evening an indignation meeting was held in front of the Hall, to protest against the use of the building for such purpose. James M. Cooper presided. The following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That we, the citizens of the southern section of Philadelphia, view with mingled surprise and indignation the contemplated action of our Sanitary Board, and we respectfully appeal to the Mayor and Councils to take such action as they may deem best to prevent the establishment of a birthplace of epidemics in one of the most closely built and thickly populated sections of the city.

A committee of ten was appointed to confer with the Mayor and Councils and the Board of Health.

A supplemental resolution was proposed, that if the committee be unsuccessful in the conference with the bodies named, they be instructed to confer with Councils in regard to preventing, by injunction or otherwise the use of the building. This was adopted.

Hon. Thomas Barger addressed the meeting in opposition to the action of the Board, and referred to the fact that the hospital was to be located in the most thickly populated portion of the Ward. The meeting, which was a large one, adjourned to meet at the call of the committee, which was composed of the following gentlemen:—J. M. Cooper, John Shermer, Henry Marcus, James M. Campbell, Matthew M. Rodgers, Charles Edwards, T. J. Barger, William S. Gregory, Dr. G. W. Nebinger, John Fitzpatrick, Hugh McDonnell, John Porter.

HEARING OF AN ALLEGED COUNTERFEITER.—Before United States Commissioner Sergeant, yesterday, William Stewart, keeper of a public house at Seventeenth and Ridge avenue, had a hearing on the charge of dealing in counterfeit money. An agent of the Government testified that on the morning of the 4th of May last he called at the defendant's house, and obtained from him twenty-five dollars in amount of counterfeit fifty cent currency, for which he paid ten dollars. The purchase took place in the sitting-room of defendant's house. Stewart, who had no counsel, after being cautioned by the District Attorney against saying anything, denied the sale, but added that the witness had called upon him in reference to it. He was held in $3000 bail to answer. James Agnew offered himself as bail; also, Samuel Stewart, defendant's father. The latter was objected to on account of his relationship, and James Agnew was not deemed to be sufficient. After Samuel Stewart left the Marshal's office he was arrested, on a charge of having had counterfeit notes in his possession, with intent to pass the same, and also with dealing in counterfeits. A hearing in the case was fixed for to-day.

HORSE THIEF.—On the 11th of July last, Mr. Pritchett, residing on the West Chester road, about six miles from the city, had stolen from his premises a horse valued at $350. Yesterday the horse was recovered by Reserve Officers Crout and De Haven, at a livery stable on Union street, below Second, and the thief, named Philip Smith, was taken into custody. The latter had offered the animal for sale at $150. Mr. Pritchard identified the prisoner as having been employed by him some time since. Smith had a hearing before Recorder Eneu, and was committed for trial.

STATISTICS OF POLICE OPERATIONS.—During the month of July, 4069 arrests were made by the police in the various wards. The following will show the number in each police district:—First, 212; second, 447; third, 505; fourth, 308; fifth, 315; sixth, 140; seventh, 151; eighth, 336; ninth, 536; tenth, 230; eleventh, 202; twelfth, 132; thirteenth, 72; fourteenth, 60; fifteenth, 47; sixteenth, 229. The Reserve force made 183 arrests, the Harbor Police 52, and the Park 67.

ILLEGAL DISTILLATION OF WHISKY—CHEATING THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAWS—ARREST OF SOME OF THE OFFENDERS.—It has been brought to the knowledge of the Government detectives that for some time past persons have been in the habit of distilling whisky without paying license, to an almost unlimited extent. Although their operations, covering in the aggregate millions of dollars, were very cunningly concealed, the detectives managed to spring a trap on them, and we will soon hear of rich developments. A great part of the business was in distilling molasses whisky, or, as it appeared in the market, "Jamaica Rum."

How to reach these people was the question that perplexed the officers. The business of selling without first paying the tax had driven legitimate distillers from the market, and the result was that the Government not only lost the tax from those who were defrauding the revenue, but at the same time there was a falling off in the amount from other quarters. The Corn Exchange became interested, but nothing was hit upon calculated to break up the illicit trade. Finally, the Treasury Department appointed a special commission, of which Charles T. Bonsall, Esq., of this city, was the head. His knowledge of the revenue laws enabled him to lay out the plan by means of which the parties have at last come to grief. With Mr. Bonsall was associated, among others, Mr. J. C. Horton, Revenue Inspector, who had made the subject of distilling a special study, and was, therefore, competent to discover the character and capacity of a still upon inspection. At the starting point it was discovered that the people engaged in the illicit trade had combined together into an association, in order to resist all investigation. Through this association the movements of the Government officers were traced, and the alarm given at the first approach of danger. As the regular revenue officers must go on their visits singly, and can be in no more than one portion of their district at the same time, it was easy to watch them and prepare for their coming. This was overcome.

About the 1st of June most of these distillers took out for the first time a license. This fixed their location and capacity, amount of bond, etc. The molasses whisky distillers were congregated about Twenty-third and South, Twenty-second and Pine, and localities along the Schuylkill, from Market street to far below South.

Parties in the Government service were sent to these suspected places to hire themselves as help. Boatmen were employed on the river front, and after nightfall men ostensibly doing business as removers of night soil were employed by the detective department as spies.

Although every conceivable method was taken to elude the observation of the Government spies, some of them were, after a few weeks, unearthed and brought to the bar of justice.

As a sample of the testimony against the parties, we give the hearing had in one case yesterday at noon, before Commissioner Sergeant. Hugh Keenan, of Twenty-fourth and Pine streets, was charged in the warrant with "neglecting to make true and exact entry and report of the number of gallons distilled; also, the number sold or removed for consumption or sale."

Mr. Horton testified that he visited the place, and found two barrels of whisky in a shed adjoining the distillery; found Mr. Keenan's book there, but did not remove it at the time, but obtained it subsequently; when first seen it had an entry of 15 gallons of whisky for July; but since the visit he has entered 20 gallons more; the book also contained the entry of 70 gallons of molasses.

Mr. Valentine, Assistant District Attorney, called attention to the fact that the book was not kept properly, inasmuch as there was no tri-monthly reports, as required by the 68th section of the act of Congress, if less than 150 barrels a year are manufactured, or monthly reports where the annual amount exceeds 150 barrels.

After some other cross questioning and arguing the case was closed. The Commissioner held the defendant in $1000 to answer. Edward Martin, of No. 1820 Market street, waived a hearing. The other parties will have a hearing in a few days. In the meantime, they are required to go before the Assessor of the District and make answers in regard to their manufacture; and here it is that most of them convict themselves. They have several gallons of molasses entered upon their books, while the product in whisky is represented to be, on an average, 8 per cent. of the amount of material, when, in fact, it should yield from 50 to 70 per cent. Large quantities of whisky have been seized within a few days, and an effort will now be made to secure to the Government the amount of revenue withheld, which, if one-half capacity is allowed to the number of stills given above, will make the amount $100,000 per day for the past two months. The system of defrauding the Government has been in operation about six months, and the officers estimated that within a circuit of ten miles from the State House the Government has been defrauded to the extent of over three-quarters of a million of dollars.

SUICIDE OF A BURGLAR AT THE EASTERN PENITENTIARY.—A young Englishman named Henry Walker, convicted of burglary, was sentenced on September 15, 1865, to three years' imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary. After being received there he gradually became melancholy, and at last showed symptoms of insanity. He was very respectably connected in his own country, and evinced a morbid horror of any discovery by them of his disgrace. He was found yesterday morning suspended to the bar of his cell by a rope that he had extemporized from his clothing. He was stark and cold when found. Upon the slate in his cell he had written:—

"N. B.—To my keeper:—Take warning by this. My spirit shall haunt you as long as you live. You see I have to sacrifice my life for the truth. Take warning."

In thirty-seven years there have been incarcerated in the Eastern Penitentiary 5591 persons. Out of these, in all that were there, there have been but fifteen suicides.

SUICIDE.—Yesterday morning an unknown man committed suicide at Greenwich Point. The deceased was about forty-five years of age, 5 feet 6 inches in height, brown hair, smooth face. He had on a blue sack coat, black pants, navy undershirt, and white shirt. His left arm was marked with the initials "G. G. S.," and under these initials were "M. H. S." The Coroner took charge of the body.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

LETTERS.—The largest number of letters that ever passed through the Atlantic City Post Office in a single month came and departed during July last. The total number was 9184. These were received at the office, while a vast number were also given to Mr. Steward, the mail agent, for mailing. This shows a great increase in the correspondence, as well as the sending and reception of other mail matters.

THE CAMP MEETING.—The large Centenary Camp Meeting of the M. E. Church, in South Jersey, will be commenced on the 6th instant. The work of building platform seats and making other necessary arrangements is rapidly progressing. The place selected is a fine and excellent grove near Carpenter's Landing, on the West Jersey Railroad.

DOGS AT LARGE.—Notwithstanding the proclamation of the Mayor against allowing dogs running at large unmuzzled, owners of these animals appear to pay but little regard to the ordinance; and the consequence is, every week a large number of canines pay the penalty of their masters' carelessness with the forfeiture of their lives.

NEEDED REPAIRS.—The Board of Chosen Freeholders of Camden county have taken measures to repair the Court House and jail in a number of essential particulars. So many prisoners have made their escape during several years past, that these improvements have been found highly necessary.

TEMPERANCE.—The new temperance organizations in Camden are progressing finely, and doing great good to the cause. There are several auxiliaries, numbering a large membership.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'

NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,

UNDER AUSPICES OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

AT GROVER'S THEATRE,

On Thursday Evening, October 11, 1866.

300,000 tickets at $1 each—75,000 presents, valued at $250,000, consisting of Fine Residences, Lots, Pianos, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware, etc. etc,

The many swindling schemes that have been presented to the public, during the past few months, somewhat delayed our sales, until we were able to satisfy the people throughout the country that this enterprise was genuine, and solely for charitable purposes. The Directors are confident of the sale of every ticket, and have allotted sufficient time to guarantee the sales without any further postponement.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE OFFICE OF

WILLIAM E. OWENS,

No. 527 CHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia;

ALSO, SENT TO ANY POST OFFICE IN THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY BY MAIL.

F. NOLEN & CO., General Agents,

No. 210 West FOURTH Street, Wilmington, Del,

MANAGING DIRECTORS.
Major H. A. HALL,
President Soldiers' and Sailors' Union,
Colonel CHARLES E. CAPEHART,
Major M. H. ALBERGER,
WILLIAM S. MORSE.

TREASURER.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, Esq.,
Cashier National Bank of the Metropolis.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1866.

Whereas H. A. Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 2d of August next have made due application to D. Clephan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Collection District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to such "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise free from all charge, whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise.

E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

All orders must be addressed, with stamps inclosed, to
WILLIAM S. MORSE,
Secretary Soldiers' and Sailors' National Concert,
Washington, D. C.
Lock Box No. 37.

We refer, by permission, to
Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C. Schenck, M. C., Ohio.
General Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.
General John B. Ketcham, M. C., N. Y.
General James G. Blunt, Kansas.
General J. N. Bendrick, Iowa.
General D. C. McCallum, D. C.
General O. V. Dayton, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, M. C., Mich.
Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Penna.
D. C. Forney, Esq., D. C.
Major J. E. Dougherty, N. Y.
Hon. Richard Wallach, Mayor of Washington, D. C.
Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C., Conn.
Hon. Eben C. Ingerson, M. C., Ill.
Hon. Samuel J. Randall, M. C., Penna.
Hon. T. G. Bergen, M. C., New York.
Hon. Henry Wilson, U. S. S.
Hon. Ira Harris, U. S. S.
Hon. B. F. Wade, U. S. S.
Hon. Kellan V. Whaley, M. C., West Va.
Hon. William D. Kelley, M. C., Penna.
Hon. A. H. Laflin, M. C., N. Y.
Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penna.
Hon. William A. Newell, M. C., N. J.
Hon. George W. Julian, M. C., Ind.
Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penna.
Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa.
Major G. M. Van Buren, N. Y.
Gen. R. B. Hayes, M. C., Ohio.
Hon. S. T. Holmes, M. C., New York.
Hon. G. R. Latham, M. C., W. Va.
Hon. James A. Marvin, M. C., New York.
Hon. Thomas T. Davis, M. C., New York 7 27 1m

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
Doors open at 7:30. Curtain rises at 8.
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY!
Ventilated by the celebrated
CENTRIFUGAL FANS,
GRAND RE-OPENING
FOR THE SUMMER SEASON,
AT SUMMER PRICES,
WITH A
POWERFUL DOUBLE COMPANY.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, August 3,
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, August 4,
FIRST SUMMER FAMILY MATINEE.
MONDAY, August 6, first night of the new Drama,
BACCARAT; OR, KNAVES OF THE PACK.
PRICES OF ADMISSION
FOR THE SUMMER SEASON ONLY.
Orchestra, 75c. Parquette, 50c. Family Circle, 25c.
No extra charge for secured seats.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF
THE THREE GUARDSMEN
THIS (Friday) EVENING, August 3,
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
MR. JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH,
who will appear in his popular character of
D'ARTAGNAN,
in the grand Romantic Play entitled
THE THREE GUARDSMEN!
MME SCHELLER AS ANNE OF AUSTRIA.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
NIGHTLY.
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connexion with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with shrubbery, fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6 16 6

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.
N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
ALL SUMMER.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer.
5 24 3m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT street.
5 29 6 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

TO RENT.

A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED
AND VENTILATED
ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR
OF THE
"Evening Telegraph" Building,
No. 108 South THIRD Street,
TO RENT,
With or without steam power. Apply in the office, first floor.

DRY GOODS.

CURWEN STODDART & BRO.

BLACK SILK,
AT LOW PRICES.
On hand, a large stock comprising all widths and grades, purchased at the auction sales when sold ruled from 125 to 130.
To reduce, we are selling at less than importation cost.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 460, 462, and 464 N. SECOND Street,
8 2 3t Above Willow.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES.
A full line, at
REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 460, 462, and 464 N. SECOND Street,
8 2 3t Above Willow.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
To effect the closing out of the balance of our Summer Dress Goods, we have reduced prices extremely low.
Our stock is still large and attractive.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 460, 462, and 464 N. SECOND Street.
8 2 3t Above Willow.

LINEN GOODS ONLY,
AT MILLIKEN'S
No. 828 ARCH Street.
NEW LINEN LAWN DRESSES.
NEW PRINTED SHIRTING LINENS.
TRAVELLING DRESS LINENS.
CORN COLORED LINENS.
FLAX COLORED LINENS.
BLOUSE LINENS.
LINEN DRILLS, Fancy and Plain.
LINEN DUCKS, Fancy and Plain.
LINEN CHECKS, for Boys' Wear.
IRISH SHIRTING LINENS, Best Makes.
SHIRT BOSOMS, Very Superior.
LINEN DAMASKS, by the Yard.
TABLE CLOTHS, All Sizes.
NAPKINS AND DOYLIES.
TOWELS, Great Variety.
LADIES' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
Linen Buyers will always find the best assortment in the city, at
MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE,
6 9 stuth2m No. 828 ARCH Street.

CAPE MAY
ATLANTIC CITY,
AND LONG BRANCH.
DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,
HAVE OPENED ON THE 14TH INST.,
A new and desirable lot of
ZEPHYR KNIT SHAWLS
Suitable for the Watering Places, including a splendid assortment of
WHITE GOODS.
PUCKED MUSLIN,
SHIRRED MUSLIN,
SWISS MUSLIN,
PLAID NAINSOOK,
STRIPED NAINSOOK,
91 CAMBRIC NAINSOOK.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
TO LADIES
About leaving for the COUNTRY, SEA SHORE, OR WATERING PLACES.
E. M. NEEDLES,
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,
Offers a full assortment, at LOW PRICES, of every description of
WHITE GOODS,
PUFFED MUSLINS,
PIQUES,
FRENCH MUSLINS,
In all varieties of plain and fancy styles.
Laces, Embroideries, Hdkfs, etc. etc.
Linen Sleeves, Collars, Sets, etc., in great variety.
E. M. NEEDLES,
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Those of "OUR OWN MAKE" are superior in finish and durability to any other Skirts made, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 4 6

GOVERNMENT SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.
On WEDNESDAY, August 15, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction at the Government Warehouse, corner of FIRST Street and the LEVEE, Louisville, Kentucky, a large lot of CLOTHING CAMP and GARRISON EQUIPAGE, consisting in part of:—

845 Great Coats,	3340 Canteens,
825 Great Coat Straps,	874 Camp Kettles,
83 prs Inf'y Trousers,	962 Mess Pans,
84 prs M'td "	5430 Shelter Tents,
27 Flannel Shirts,	103 Bell Tents,
31 prs Drawers,	715 Common Tents,
668 Woollen Blankets,	1156 Wall Tents,
20 Rubber "	577 " " flies,
178 Rub'r Pent Ponchos,	11 Sibley Tents,
8116 Knapsacks,	561 Hospital Tents,
2373 Haversacks,	267 " " flies.

Terms—Cash in United States Currency.
Property to be removed on day of sale, at risk of purchaser.
By order of Colonel R. C. Rutherford, Depot Quartermaster. J. H. BELCHER,
8 3 10t Captain and A. Q. M.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.
I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain indenture of mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, to me as mortgagee in trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $35,000 which mortgage is dated the 1st day of November, A. D. 1860, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1860 in Mortgage Book "H," pages 67, 108, 109, 110, and 111, do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount on the said bonds and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage expose to Public Sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September A. D. 1866 upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said Mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, at or near Tyrone Station in Blair county to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three miles and one quarter from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone Station, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways rails bridges, fences, privileges, rights and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said company, adjacent to or connected with, or on the line of said section of three and one quarter miles of road, and all the tolls, incomes, issues and profits to be derived and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots or stations between said points on said section of three and one-quarter miles with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool houses, coal houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above mentioned property and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and owned by said Company in connection therewith, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and Company.

The said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad extending from said Tyrone Station Blair county, to and through the borough of Phillipsburg, in Centre county, is about 33¾ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds and coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend, and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid, as aforesaid, the said Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street,
6 11 m3m Philadelphia.

NOTICE.
I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage of the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as mortgagee in trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $50,000, which mortgage is dated the 1st day of February, A. D. 1861, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 4th day of February, A. D., 1861, in mortgage book E, page 108 etc. and in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 26th day of February, A. D., 1861, in mortgage book E, page 400, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than $20,000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage, expose to public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder, by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September A. D. 1866 upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises and franchises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from Tyrone Station, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Phillipsburg, in Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, cross-ties, chairs, spikes, iron, timber, bridges, fences, together with all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company appurtenant to said road, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and company and all the tolls, income, issues and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, and stations between said points, with all buildings standing thereon or procured thereto.

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and owned by said Company in connection therewith, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and Company.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, extending from the intersection of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the railroad formerly belonging to the Tyrone and Lockhaven Railroad Company, but now to the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company, is about 20 miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within 20 days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend, and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid as aforesaid, the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, of premises, may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.
5 21 m4m Philadelphia.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.
We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES of every description, with or without trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.
Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and reinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.
ALBEDYLL & MARX,
12 mths No. 510 RACE Street.

SHIPPING.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS,"
"IBERIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."
Steam to
LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINE.....$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE.....$30
THE PAID CERTIFICATES issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "ANCHOR LINE" is the only line running through tickets at the above rates from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
Apply to W. HAMILL,
Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE,"
1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 6 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 152 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 15 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

A HINT TO TOBACCO CHEWERS
WEDDING-CAKE FINE CUT
TOBACCO.
The only FINE CUT TOBACCO ever manufactured in Philadelphia.
The Best in the Market.
EVERYBODY USES IT.
Manufactured from the Best Leaf.
SOLD EVERYWHERE. 6 11
Factory, S. E. corner BROAD and WALLACE Streets

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES.
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
4 wfm6 9 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 6m PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 5 No. 706 CHESNUT Street

DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.
DR. C. L. MUNNS
5 21 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
26 2m) ERO RACE.

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1866.

PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, CAN HAVE THE EVENING TELEGRAPH MAILED TO THEIR ADDRESS. TERMS, 75 CENTS PER MONTH.

Felo-de-se of Conservatism.

It has all along been evident that the reconstruction policy of President JOHNSON could not possibly be defended upon the grounds held by our conservatives. The overthrow of the Southern State Governments, the appointment of irresponsible military or provisional Governors, the arbitrary calling of conventions, the equally arbitrary dictation of the terms of suffrage and eligibility to office by the Federal Executive, the prescription of certain terms to be complied with, such as the ratification of the anti slavery amendment to the Constitution, the repudiation of the Rebel debt, etc., were, upon *any conservative theory* that we have ever met with, nothing less than acts of pure and unrelieved usurpation. That this is the light in which these acts have been regarded by the Southern people themselves is self-evident. The governments which the President overthrew were governments of *their choice;* the officers violently ousted by military force were officers whom the *people had chosen;* the Provisional Governors appointed over them were, in almost every instance, men who were obnoxious to the people, and who could not command their suffrages; the conventions assembled by these Federal appointees were in no sense the *free choice* of the people, nor was their action, in such matters as the ratification of the anti-slavery amendment, such as the people would have approved and ratified. The whole matter was a mere by-play, in which the masses of the Southern people took no part. It was carried forward and perfected by Federal agencies, protected by the military power of the United States. The people acquiesced in it merely because they could not resist. The entire action of the Southern people, with reference to the State organizations that have now become *de facto* their governments, was most clearly and unmistakably done *under duress.*

These views have just been authoritatively set forth by Chief Justice RUFFIN, of North Carolina, a former member of Congress, a cousin of the notorious EDMUND RUFFIN, of South Carolina, who fired the first shot at Fort Sumter, and committed suicide when the South was whipped—and a most accomplished scholar and jurist. In an able argument against the adoption of the Constitution of North Carolina, framed by the Convention called by the Provisional Governor, and elected in accordance with terms prescribed from Washington, Chief Justice RUFFIN says:—

"I consider that this is no constitution, because your Convention was not a legitimate Convention, and had no power to make a constitution for us, or to alter that which we *had* and *have.* I object to the organization of your Convention because it was called without the consent of the people, by the President of the United States, or under his orders—*an act of clear and despotic usurpation,* which could not give the body any authority to bind the State or its inhabitants. If it be said the President, or his satrap—his Governor of a province—did not call, or rather constitute the Convention, but the delegates were elected by the people, and thereby the body was duly constituted, I deny it directly and positively. Mr. JOHNSON *required* a Convention to perform certain specific acts; to annul the ordinance of secession and tender a return to the Union, or claim its continued existence under the Constitution of the United States; to emancipate the slaves, and ordain that slavery shall never hereafter exist in this State, and to repudiate that State war debt. All these were done; the two first promptly and in satisfactory terms; and the third, at the last moment, *under subjection and in conformity to orders,* after having once refused to adopt the measure. All was done, I say, that was required, and Mr. JOHNSON *proclaimed that he had got all he wanted.*"

Speaking of the authority of this Convention to frame a constitution for the people, he indignantly denies it, as follows:—

"The pretension is without parallel or precedent, until the present term of radical assumption of power in a dominant military or numerical majority, without respect for rights or the Constitution. *As far as they safely can,* and whenever they can, the people *ought to resist that pretension.* This they can peacefully do, when called on and allowed to vote; and I trust they will do so on this occasion without commotion, in support of the great principle of human liberty—that a people have the right to make their own Constitution, and not be made subject to one *imposed on them by force or fraud, by an extraneous power,* or by a fraction of their fellow-citizens."

Now, upon the *conservative* theory—the theory of the very men who are so busy and boisterous in denouncing Congress and *its* plan of reconstruction—Chief Justice RUFFIN is right, and his positions are perfectly impregnable. And the conservatives, in pretending to support the President's plan of reconstruction, are placed in a very awkward and illogical position. They are made to sanction what, on their own theory, was most palpable injustice and most gross usurpation. While denouncing Congress, they support the President. Congress has overthrown no State Governments, removed no State officers legitimately chosen by the people, appointed no "satraps," as Mr. RUFFIN tersely calls them, called no conventions without the consent of the people," imposed no constitutions upon them "by force or fraud." On the contrary, Congress has been inclined to fairly consider the matter, and see whether these Governments, so formed, as Chief Justice RUFFIN describes, were really valid and legitimate Governments—whether they really represented the people, and whether they were truly republican in form. If these State Governments are justly obnoxious to the objections so vigorously urged against them by this high conservative authority, then it is a matter of very grave doubt whether the admission of States into the Union under them would not be to sanction and perpetuate "usurpation," and to commit the most grievous wrong upon the people.

The truth is, our conservatives, in indorsing President JOHNSON's plan of reconstruction, have left themselves no ground to stand upon. Their logical basis is gone. Their whole warfare is a mere wrangle of *words,* in which they have not even the power that a consistent support of erroneous principles gives. They are confined to mere declamation. For the mere sake of pretending to be on the President's side, they have abandoned the legitimate grounds of their warfare, and have thrown away the only effective weapons they could wield in such a contest as now engages the public mind.

The Present Condition and Prospects of American Finances.

THE conviction that the law passed by Congress providing for what the title terms "the payment of the national debt," is not suited as a permanent basis for our finances, is daily gaining ground. The funding bill which was eventually adopted was not the original funding bill introduced by Senator SHERMAN, but was so modified as to fail to meet the necessity which first demanded the passage of the law. As we understand it, what was needed was the reduction of all the varied denominations of United States issues to one common basis, on which a reduced rate of interest would be paid. Great Britain pays but four per cent. on her "Consols," yet we are paying seven and three-tenths and six per cent., and our bonds are depressed far more than those of England. The proposition, therefore, to reduce all rates of interest to five per cent. was, so far as we could see, perfectly unobjectionable. The law, as passed, does not provide for American "Consols," nor does it fix any certain and uniform rate of interest, but vaguely states that when the Seven-thirties mature bonds shall be given in their place, bearing not more than six per cent. This is certainly a much less satisfactory arrangement than having regular "consols," to run for a certain time and bear a fixed rate of interest. We anticipate that, on the reassembling of Congress, the original bill will be found far more expedient than the mutilated one eventually passed at the eleventh hour of the session.

Such a change in the form of our bonds is particularly required, now that the cable has united the two continents, and any fluctuation in the markets of either can be at once communicated to the other. The success of this enterprise is destined to work a revolution in the financial world, and bind the two continents so closely together that they will be governed by the same influences and undergo the same fluctuations. The fall of any particular stock in one hemisphere will cause the same effect in the other, and the question merely resolves into whether London will control New York, or New York London. Under this new combination it is most essential we should have a uniform representative of our national debt, and one which would be a recognized feature in the stock market. As it at present stands, the differences of the money interest borne, and the time to run of our bonds, so confuse the foreigner that he hardly dares to venture in American securities unless he is an adept. If we had devised names most calculated to puzzle a stranger, we could not have succeeded better. The Seven-thirties means that the notes bear seven and three-tenths per cent. interest. Consequently, by analogy, the Five-twenties should bear five and one-fifth per cent. Not at all. Five-twenties mean six per cent. in gold, and a run of from five to thirty years. The Ten-forties have the same significance as the Five-twenties. Under such circumstances, we are not surprised that our bonds are far below their real value, as the capitalist must compensate himself for the time lost in studying their names. That such a complexity is most injurious is proved both at home and abroad. For instance, the old Five-twenties are two per cent. more valuable on the street than the new Five-twenties, and that, too, without the least cause, except the European market for the old. Really, the new are the most valuable, as they run for several years longer than the old; and yet from the fact that Europe recognizes the old and not the new notes, the latter declined two per cent. The British mind is a stupid mind, and can receive but one idea. The old Five-twenties were the class they first bought, and now they will know no other and buy no other. Seven-thirties, Sixes of 1881, and Ten-forties are totally unmarketable, and so also are the new Five-twenties, they clinging with tenacity to the old. If, however, all are reduced to a common basis, the causeless difference of value would disappear, and all our bonds be negotiable all over Europe. The American "Consols" will be the great investment for the Old World, and the market on both sides of the Atlantic, equalized by electricity, be controlled at Washington. But to do this we must simplify our loan, give a uniform rate, exempt the bonds from all taxation, and have them run for a certain time.

The fact that those who have investigated our loans have perfect confidence in our national ability and desire to pay off all our debt to the uttermost farthing, is proved by the fact that the German war has not, as was anticipated, caused the return to this country of the Five-twenties held on the continent. The people who were nervous were extremely few, and the demand during the past month has more than equalled the return current. If the "Consols" are issued, they can be easily introduced upon the Paris Bourse, and thus an entirely new field of investment opened, as in France our bonds thus far are not on the market. Within a year after the adoption of a proper Funding bill we predict that the demand for our "Consols" in Europe will increase to near a thousand millions, and their value increase from ten to fifteen per cent. We have a good field open to us, and all that is necessary is that the financiers of our land see their opportunity and take advantage of it.

OUR DEMOCRATIC contemporary has a great deal to say about the "right of free assemblage." We should have more confidence in its devotion to that right, if it had any words of rebuke to offer with reference to the recent gross and murderous infringement of that right by the Democrats in New Orleans.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* announces that the armies of Europe amount to 6,000,000 of men, and adds:—"£25,000,000 spent annually in our army and navy means twenty shillings a week for about 500,000 families. Yet we dare not dismiss our soldiers and sailors in peaceful times, because Europe has 6,000,000 of men under arms."

THE PRINCE OF WALES and Duke of EDINBURGH visited the United States monitor *Miantonomah* at Sheerness, when they examined the construction of the vessel, and were entertained on board by Minister ADAMS and Captain BEAUMONT. They expressed themselves much delighted.

Brutal and Unwarranted Massacre of Indians.

The Carson (Nevada) *Appeal* publishes the following from a letter written by Colonel Jo. E. Allen, dated the Pahranegat, June 12:—

A few days since the Indians stole two horses and a mule from Mr. Springer's ranch. Mr. Fuller and Mr. Hoppin followed the Indians for one day, and then returned for assistance. A company of six men, guided by two Indians, went in search of the thieves, and after two days travel found that they had approached within twenty miles of a wik-e-up (camp) which was discovered by Andy.

After dark the company rode within three miles of the Indians, and waited until nearly daylight, when two remained with the horses, and the others went in search of the Indians. Not finding them where they expected, the party separated, three going up a divide, and three keeping in a canon. Those on the divide discovered the Indians about half a mile distant, but had no way of reaching them without going quite a ways round. The Indians saw them and appeared in high glee at their disappointment, never dreaming of danger from another quarter, but it came with a terrible destruction.

The three men in the canon, each armed with a Henry rifle and revolvers, were upon them, and in less time than I am writing this, every male Indian but two had gone to the spirit land, and these were wounded and on their way. One of the attacking party killed five Indians with his rifle and one with his revolver; another killed four, and the third one—eleven killed and two wounded in a camp of thirteen men. One squaw was accidentally wounded, and one papoose killed by a ball that had just killed an Indian.

Another letter says the attack was made in the morning about sunrise, June 10. Killed twelve Indians and wounded three. The engagement lasted seven or eight minutes. The Henry rifles were used with terrible execution, the men getting within ten and twenty yards of the Indians. The firing was very rapid. But one Indian was left alive, and he badly wounded. Two squaws were wounded, and one papoose killed. This was accidental. A buck ran in among some squaws. One of the boys fired; the bullet passed through the Indian, wounding the squaw in the breast, and killing the child in her arms.

One of the friendly Indians wounded a squaw in the leg. He wanted to kill them all, as they wanted to kill Pierce and his mules. Both of the friendly Indians wanted to kill the whole company, as they say these are "heap bad Indians." Whether this band stole the horses taken from Springer's I have some doubts; but they *eat horse and mule meat.* The leg of a horse with a shoe on the hoof, a horse hide and the hide of a mule were found in their camp.

Another letter, written by W. T. Nichols, says:—The party in pursuit of the stolen horses captured some of the plunder that was taken from the party.

SUCCESS OF THE SHOEMAKERS' STRIKE IN NEWARK.—The "strike" of the shoemakers against the proposed reduction of their employers of fifteen per cent. appears to have terminated in a success for the workmen. A committee this morning waited upon two of the leading houses, and were assured that the old prices would be paid them, the men to commence their work on Friday next. It was also intimated to the committee that all the other establishments were also ready to accede, and official notifications of such action are expected to be received this afternoon. The strike has lasted over three weeks, and the men holding out with such unbroken unanimity, and it being an impossibility to obtain good workmen from other cities, is the probable explanation of the result.—*Newark Advertiser.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWing meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's *Press:*—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists. [7 14 6m4p

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.

7 30 6m4p JOY, COE & CO.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
FIRST DISTRICT,
United States Internal Revenue.

OFFICE, No 247 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, August 2, 1866.

Notice is hereby given to all persons in the First Collection District embracing the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth Sixth, and Eleventh Wards, that the Annual Taxes for 1866, upon Incomes, Licenses, Pianos, Watches, etc. etc., are now due and will be received at this office, without penalty, until the 15th day of August inclusive.

After that date Ten Per Cent. penalty and costs will be incurred on all unpaid bills.

8 3 1f JOHN H. TAGGART, Collector.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; or MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.

EASTON Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

AUGUST 1, 1866.

Whereas, It has been found by the verdict of a Coroner's inquest that MICHAEL TEEVEN did, on the 28th of July, ultimo, unprovokedly and wilfully kill W. OLIVER ALLISON, a citizen of this Commonwealth, within the limits of this city; And whereas the said Michael Teeven has thus far eluded the pursuit of the authorities; now therefore with a view of still further aiding in bringing the said Michael Teeven to justice, I do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS to any person or persons who shall furnish such information as will lead to his arrest and conviction

Witness my hand and the corporate seal of Philadelphia. MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

P. S.—The said Michael Teeven is 29 years of age; 5 feet 9 inches in height; medium build, smooth face, rather dark complexion, and weighs about 165 pounds. 8 2 3t

OFFICE OF THE HAZELTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No 303 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, August 1, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., equal to TWO DOLLARS per share payable on and after August 13, until which day the transfer books will be closed.

8 1 3t ALEXANDER G. CAW, Treasurer.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR
ALSO

Regenerating Extract or Mille fleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 25

NOTICE.—APPLICATION HAS been made for the renewal of the following CITY BONDS AND CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, drawn to the subscriber's order, and stolen from his fire-proof, June 3, 1866, viz.:—

City 6 per cent (new), Nos. 12 462 12 473, 12,464, 12 465; Germantown Bank, Nos. 1407, 99 119; Commonwealth Bank, No. 50; Arch St. Theatre, No 243; Point Breeze Park, No 16; Gas Mining Company, No. 679

All persons are cautioned against receiving the same.

6 15 lm3u? CASPER HEFT.

CITY OF QUINCY ILLINOIS BONDS.

Holders of said Bonds can exchange them for new Bonds, which the State pays like State Bonds.

Address, or call on O. C. Skinner, of Quincy, Ill., at office of KIDDER, PIERCE & CO., No. 19 BROAD Street, New York, for 60 days. 31 1mrp

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GEARY AND VICTORY!

GRAND UNION

REPUBLICAN MASS CONVENTION

IN OLD BERKS!

AT READING,

ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1866.

In obedience to a resolution adopted by the CENTRAL GEARY LEAGUE of the city of Reading, and the Republican Executive Committee of Berks County the Union Republicans of the Eastern and Middle Counties of Pennsylvania, favorable to the election of

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN W. GEARY,

For Governor of Pennsylvania,

Are requested to meet in Grand Mass Convention, in the city of Reading,

ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1866.

Arrangements will be made with all the Railroad Companies to carry delegations from all parts of the State at the lowest rates. The Committee of Arrangements will make ample provision for the accommodation and comfort of delegations from abroad.

With a reasonable effort on the part of the Republicans of Lancaster, Chester, Lebanon, Dauphin, Schuylkill, Lehigh, Northampton, Montgomery, Delaware, Bucks, Philadelphia, and other counties in Eastern and Middle Pennsylvania, this meeting will be the largest ever held in the State. The seven thousand true and tried Republicans of Old Berks will not fail to be represented in full force.

Our aim is totally to eclipse the recent failure to rally the Democracy in this city on the 18th of July. Such a meeting as we expect here on the 22d of August will not fail to infuse confidence into the Republicans everywhere, and go far to convince the honest Democrats of Old Berks that real patriotism, and such mode of reconstructing the Union as will insure peace and goodwill among the people of every section, North and South, can only be found in the measures of the Republican party.

THE BOYS IN BLUE

Of the several counties are especially invited to come *en masse*—by hundreds and thousands. The Republican latch-strings of Reading will be out. They will have a cordial welcome.

Grand Torchlight Procession.

On the evening before the great meeting (on Tuesday, August 21) there will be a Grand Torchlight Procession in Reading, in which the Boys in Blue, the old Wide-Awakes, and other Union organizations are cordially invited to participate.

Marshals or leaders of delegations from the several counties or districts are requested to report by mail to either of the undersigned, not later than August 19, inst., the probable number who will attend.

Major-General GEARY, the next Governor, will positively attend the meeting.

The following distinguished speakers have been invited to be present and address the meeting:—

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens,	Gov. Hamilton, of Texas.
Hon. John Cessna.	Gov. Brownlow, of Tenn.
General John A. Logan.	Hon. A. W. Denison.
Major General B. F. Butler.	Maj.-Gen. N. P. Banks, Mass.
Hon. John W. Forney,	Hon. Morton McMichael,
Hon. Thomas Marshall,	General I. W. Fisher.
General Joshua T. Owen,	General C. Albright.
Hon. S. E. Dimmick,	Wayne McVeagh, Esq.

Additional speakers will be invited. Also, some to address the meeting in the German language.

J. HOFFMAN,
Chairman Republican Ex. Com. of Berks County.
C. H. RAUCH,
President Central Geary League of Reading.

ROOMS UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
PHILADELPHIA, July 25, 1866.

The above call is heartily approved and the Union Republicans of the Eastern and Middle Counties of the State are earnestly requested to respond.

F. JORDAN,
8 1 2w Chairman State Committee.

ANALEPTICA.—Analeptic treatment, by E. BOYLSTON JACKSON, M. D., No 250 North TENTH street is the only reliable, scientific, legitimate, and successful treatment for the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all diseases of the Lungs. 7 30 6t4p*

RETROUVEY'S HAIR TONIC.
THE MOST EFFECTUAL, BEAUTIFUL AND HIGHLY PERFUMED PREPARATION EXTANT. 7 30mw7t

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST ISSUED.—

TEN YEARS OF A LIFE-TIME. By Margaret Hosmer.....$1 50

TIMOTHY CRUMP'S WARD. For Railway Reading..... 50

HOW I MANAGED MY HOUSE ON $1000 A YEAR..... 40

ELSTER'S FOLLY. By the author of East Lynne..... 1 25

FELIX HOLT, THE RADICAL. By the author of Adam Bede..... 90

TRODDEN DOWN. By the author of Kate Kennedy..... 40

ECCE HOMO. The greatest book of the season..... 1 25

PROFESSOR BLOT'S LECTURE ON COOKERY..... 25

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, Real Turkey Morocco, holding Fifty Pictures, only..... 2 00

All the New Books, Magazines, Railway and City Guides, Maps, etc., at a discount from Publishers' Prices.

The largest stock of Photographs, from Card to Imperial size, in the city, and at very low prices.

Frames of every description, made in the finest manner, at the lowest rates.

A fine assortment of Stationery.

G. W. PITCHER,
8 3 3t NO. 808 CHESNUT STREET.

GROCERIES, ETC.

SHERRY WINE.

FINE HARMONY SHERRY WINE.

ALSO, FINEST QUALITY CROWN SHERRY.

For sale by the cask or demijohn.

ALSO, CHOICE TABLE CLARET,

FOR SALE BY

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

4 14 53p] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF FINE OLD English Books, comprising the finest editions with many of great rarity, together with a rich assortment of French Facetiæ.

B. ASHWORTH,
No. 228 S. NINTH Street, below Walnut.

N. B.—Old Books bought in large or small quantities or exchanged. 26 1m4p

JUST ARRIVED,

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FROM

Barque "Gemsbok," from Cronstadt,

500 BUNDLES

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.

AND

Also from Liverpool, and Now Landing,

STEAMER "PROPONTIS,"
BARQUE "IRONSIDES,"
SHIP "TONAWANDA,"
SHIP "GENERAL SHEPLEY,"
SHIP "MERCHANT,"
SHIP "J. S. DE WOLF,"

TINNED SHEET IRON FOR COTTON CANS,
DRYING CYLINDERS,
TIN PLATE,
TIN PLATE,
HOOP IRON,
HOOP IRON,
ROUND IRON,
PIG TIN,
PIG LEAD,
PIG SPELTER,
SHEET ZINC,
FILES—FILES,
TINNED WIRE,
STEEL WIRE,
ANTIMONY,
BAKE PANS, ETC.,

FOR SALE AT LOWEST RATES, BY

N. & G. TAYLOR CO.,

Nos. 303 and 305 BRANCH St.

8 3 2t]*

GRAND HOP

OF

DODWORTH'S ORCHESTRA

AT THE

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

Atlantic City, N. J.,

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 4.

Order of Dancing.

OPENING—AMAZON'S MARCH.

1. Quadrille.....Our Own
2. Polka and Schottisch.....Desert Flower
3. Lanciers.....American
4. Waltz.....Farewell to Berlin
5. Polka Quadrille.....May Dew
6. Galop.....Forget-me-not
7. Quadrille.....Bachelors
8. Danish and Polka-zed.....Sprite
9. Lanciers.....Raw Recruit
10. Hop Waltz.....L'Africaine
11. Polka Quadrille.....Very Best
12. Galop.....Harum Scarum
13. Quadrille Coquette and Jig.....Something New

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

That we make the NITROUS OXIDE pure, and administer it in the safest and most effectual manner, and extract Teeth absolutely without pain, eighteen thousand patients, and the medical profession will testify.

It is our specialty. We never fail.

Come to Headquarters. [8 3 1m4p

OFFICE, No. 737 WALNUT Street.

SCHUYLKILL RIVER RAILWAY,

Via Twenty-Second and Twenty-Third Streets.

A NEW ROUTE TO FAIRMOUNT PARK.

FARE.....SEVEN CENTS

EXCHANGE TICKETS, good on all the east and west roads, NINE CENTS. 7 24 1m

BAUGH'S RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by

BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
Philadelphia.

8 4 6mw5

HARRISON'S PARIAN WHITE, FOR THE complexion, gives the rich warm tone of the Parian marble. Sold at No. 20 South SEVENTH street. 27 1m

CLOTHING.

BARGAINS IN FINE CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
"BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL,"
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

New Stock at the Lowest Prices.

Having sold out our Stock of Clothing for Gentlemen and Boys, carried over from the late fire, our entire stock of

FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING
IS THE NEWEST,
AS OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST.

MAGNIFICENT STOCK
NOW READY, TO SUIT EVERYBODY.

Custom Department.

Our newly fitted up Custom Department now contains the largest assortment of all the Fashionable New Fabrics for our patrons to select from.

SUITS, CIVIL AND MILITARY.

Made up to order promptly, in the highest style and at moderate prices.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

In this Department our Stock is also unrivalled.

The Best in the City, at the Lowest Prices.

ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

THE CHOICEST STOCK
OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING
IN PHILADELPHIA.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
"BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL,"
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street,
8 2 20[rp] PHILADELPHIA.

AMUSEMENTS.

[*For additional Amusements see Third Page.*]

GRAND CONCERT

BY THE ARTISTS OF THE

GERMAN OPERA TROUPE,

AT THE

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Saturday Evening, August 4, 1866.

MAD. MARIE FREDERICI, Prima Donna.
FRANZ HIMMER, Principal Tenor, and
JEAN LOUIS, Baritone.

Assisted by a FULL ORCHESTRA, under the direction of Th. HERMANN.

After the Concert, a Grand

"HOP"

Will be given by the SATTERLEE BAND.

Tickets and secured seats ONE DOLLAR, may be had at the office of the Surf House. [8 1 4t

The 2 P. M. Express, and 4:15 P. M. trains from Vine street wharf, arrive in time for the Concert and Hop.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS TO CLOSE OUT.

Dress Goods at Reduced Prices.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK

AT GREAT REDUCTIONS FROM FORMER PRICES.

BLACK AND WHITE PLAID VALENCIAS, AT 15 CENTS.

MIXTURES FOR TRAVELLING SUITS, AT 25, 31, 37½ CENTS.

BLACK FIGURED WHITE GROUND MOHAIRS, AT 25 CENTS.

AMERICAN CHALLI DELAINES, AT 20 CTS., TO CLOSE OUT.

A Large Assortment of Silks

Thirty per cent. lower than the present

COST OF IMPORTATION.

H. STEEL & SON,

8 3 3t Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH St.

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 North EIGHTH St.,

(ENTRANCE ON FILBERT STREET).

CLOSING OUT BALANCE OF STOCK

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FRENCH JACONET LAWNS, REDUCED TO 25 CENTS.

FRENCH ORGANDIES, REDUCED TO 31 CENTS.

50 PIECES FINEST ORGANDIES IMPORTED, REDUCED FROM $1 00 TO 40 CENTS.

CLOSING OUT HOOP SKIRTS.

GRABIELLE HOOP SKIRTS REDUCED.

HOOP SKIRTS REDUCED TO CLOSE OUT

10 BALES OF BALLARDVALE FLANNELS, 38 CENTS TO $1 00.

20 PIECES GREY HEAVY TWILLED BATHING FLANNEL, 37 CENTS.

E. R. LEE,

ENTRANCE TO STORE ON FILBERT STREET,

8 3 3t Below Eighth

E. M. NEEDLES,

No. 1024 CHESNUT St.,

WILL CLOSE HIS STOCK OF PRINTED

LINEN LAWNS,

At 50 Cents Per Yard.

These Goods are CHOICE STYLES, and WARRANTED ALL LINEN.

Also, a choice assortment of goods suitable for

WHITE BODIES.

Ladies about leaving the City for the Sea Shore or Watering Places would do well to inspect my stock, as it is offered on a basis of Gold at 90 per cent. [7 23 1m4p

NATATORIUM
And Physical Institute,
BROAD Street, Below Walnut.

SWIMMING DEPARTMENT.

On and after the FIRST OF AUGUST, the SEASON SWIMMING TICKETS will be reduced to the price of month's tickets, FIVE DOLLARS. 8 1 4t

CIGARS! CIGARS! CIGARS!—100,000 fine Havana Cigars for sale cheap, to close consignment. 8 2 6t ROOM No. 11, No. 409 CHESNUT Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Dramatic Season of 1866-67.

The various theatres of Philadelphia will all soon be open for regular business, and the new season promises to be particularly brilliant. The promise of profit is not as satisfactory to the managers as they could wish, and they have determined to increase the attractions in consequence. Thus engagements have been effected with the most popular stars, and the stock companies have been reorganized so as to increase the professional *morale* and improve the *tout ensemble*.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Leonard Percival Grover has retired from the leaseeship of this house, and Messrs William E Sinn & Co. become the managers. During the season the following stars will fulfil engagements in the order named:—Madlle Felicita Vestvali, Mr. John E Owens, Mr. Joseph Jefferson, Mr Charles Dillon, and Miss Kate Reignolds. Negotiations are pending with other prominent artists, and the names will be announced hereafter.

In addition to the production of *Baccarat* next week, *Aladdin* thereafter, and several other scenic novelties, the following Shakespearian spectacles will be brought out in excellent style:—*The Winter's Tale, Midsummer Night's Dream,* and *The Tempest.*

To-morrow afternoon at the *matinee* the *Sleeping Beauty* will be given as the performance. This and to-morrow evening will be the final representations of this extravaganza.

Here is the official list of the new Company:—Miss Josie Orton, Miss C. Jefferson, Miss Lizzie Cooper, Mrs. H A. Perry, Miss C. Reed, Mrs S A. Baker, Miss Katie Baker, Miss M. Andrews, Miss Hattie Wilson, Messrs. George H. Clarke, S. Dubois, F. F. Mackay, Walter Lennox, Michael Woolf, J. W. Jennings, F Foster, J. L White, J Taylor, Charles Frye, J. V. Dailey, J. Sylvus Clarke H. Wilson, J. Fribis, A. Nagle, and F. McSorley. Mr. Benjamin Edward Woolf, Leader of Orchestra and Dramatist; Joseph C. Foster, Stage Manager; R. S. Smith, Scenic Artist; Thomas Blackwood, Machinist; John Stimmel, Treasurer; Albert Roberts, Doorkeeper; and James Lloyd, Officer.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—This establishment will enjoy a brilliant and profitable season. Arrangements have been made with many of the most popular stars in the country, who will appear in rapid succession. We are only able to announce at present Mr. Edwin Booth, Mr. J. S. Clarke, Mr. John Brougham, and Mrs. D. P. Bowers.

The following named persons will comprise the *corps dramatique* of this theatre:—Miss Annie Graham, Miss Effie Germon, Mrs. W. A. Chapman, Mrs. S. K. Chester, Miss Leonie Aslington, Mrs. F. Brelsford, Miss Mary Barr, Miss Hattie Miller, and others. Messrs. S K. Chester, Owen Fawcett, James Taylor, J. M. Barron, J. Bradford, T. C. Greene, Frank Stull, and others Several other artists will play as stock during the season. Mr. Thomas J. Hemphill, Business Manager and Treasurer; Mark Hassler, Leader of the Orchestra; J. B. Roberts, Stage Manager; Charles Heaton, Doorkeeper; C. Burns and Hemphill, Jr., Box and Ticket Clerks.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mrs. John Drew will endeavor to open her favorite temple of Thespis during the present month, handsomely renovated. During the season many prominent stars will appear, including Mrs. Drew and Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, Messrs. Davenport and Wallack, and possibly Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence. The company will be as follows:—Madame Ponisi, Miss Annie Ward, Mrs. E. N Thayer, Miss Lizzie Price, Mrs. T. A. Creese, Mrs F. Mordaunt, and others. Messrs. F Mordaunt, Harry Rivers, Owen Marlowe, Robert H. Craig, George H. Griffiths, Samuel Hemple, W. H. Wallis, L L. James, T. A. Creese,n and others. Colonel Joseph D Murphy, Business Agent; Charles R Dodworth Leader of the Orchestra; William A. Moore, Stage Manager.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—This establishment opens for the season early next month, with an entirely new and excel ent company. Mr. H A. Earnshaw will be the lessee; Mr. James Pilgrim, Stage Manager. The house will be thoroughly renovated, and many admirable additions will be made, including a handsome new drop-curtain, painted by Wunderlich. Mr Stuart Robson will be the first star, and the Worrell Sisters will follow him Mr. Earnshaw assures the public that the American shall be a first class theatre in every respect.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Manager Grau opens with the great Madlle Adelaide Ristori and a powerful French company on the 12th of November. The Academy will also be taken for short opera seasons by at least three *impressarios*.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.*]

SWINDLING U. S.

Mercury and Hymen Go Hand in Hand—A Nice Little Game of Bluff—$50,000 Staked and Lost—Marital Bliss Collapses in a Baggage Car—A Disconsolate Honeymoon.

"Money makes the mare go," is a saying that is not far removed from the borders of vulgarity, and yet it is replete with truth, and ever ready of application. But "the mare" is not the only thing that is driven along by the glitter of the shilling. When a young man has once set his heart on the joys of wedded life, the first thing needful to consummate his aspirations is the one thing needful in all the affairs of this unspiritual world. If the youth were born, as the saying has it, "with a silver spoon in his mouth," there will be no insuperable obstacle to overcome. At times everything will work smoothly if the damsel herself is a daughter of fortune. But Cupid is a wayward god, and sometimes leads a poverty-stricken votary to a cottage instead of a palace. Such cases are always desperate, and frequently disastrous in the end. We have a case in mind which resulted in such an unfortunate *denouement*.

On the 24th ultimo, a young man entered the First National Bank in this city, and made his way without ceremony to the desk of the cashier. He was certainly entitled to take such a liberty, for, when he gave his name, he proved to be none other than A. R. Allen, a purser in the navy of the United States.

Purser Allen's business was soon made known. He had in his possession a draft on the Treasurer of the United States for the neat little sum of $50,000. It was duly signed and countersigned by Secretary Welles, Treasurer Spinner, and all the other Governmental officials, whose duty it is to affix their sign-manuals to such documents. Purser Allen informed the cashier, in the blandest possible tone, that he wished to place this draft, together with $2000 in cash, on deposit to his order. The cashier would have been extremely happy to oblige him, but, in view of the recent act of Congress to prevent another Washington bank swindle, he was not at liberty to do so. He so informed Purser Allen, and volunteered the further information that the proper place of deposit was the sub-treasury of the United States.

Purser Allen then made his way to the receiving teller's desk, followed by the cashier. Under the watchful eye of this official, he deposited the $2000 in cash, and then, when the latter had turned his back, he slipped in the $50,000 draft. He was probably in a hurry, and did this to save the steps across the street to the Sub-Treasurer's office. As the receiving teller did not know Purser Allen in his official capacity, he gave him due credit for the full amount.

On the 27th ultimo Purser Allen found a use for his money, and drew the $52,000 from the bank in one lump. He then sought the office of Drexel & Co., and purchased of them $30,000 worth of 5-20s of 1865. Having a little cash still to spare, he proceeded next to the banking house of Jay Cooke & Co., where he procured a draft on Washington for $20,000.

Purser Allen then took a journey to New York, and, entering the branch office of Jay Cooke & Co., in that city, made a further purchase of his favorite 5-20's, to the amount of $19,000. Taking fifteen of his thousand dollar bonds, he next visited the establishment of Jerome & Co., in New York city, and procured a draft on Paris for 50,000 francs. He then dropped in at a steamship office and purchased tickets for Bordeaux on the *Scotia*, which was to sail on Saturday of this week. From all this, it was to be inferred that Purser Allen intended to start upon his travels.

But business of a delicate and pressing nature required his presence in Washington before he crossed the waters. Thither he proceeded without delay, and yesterday morning had a foretaste of the happiness in store for him by being joined in the bonds of holy matrimony. The bride was an interesting young lady by the name of Virginie Turneau (a French name, evidently, which easily accounts for the Purser's desire to make Bordeaux the first stopping place in his travels).

It is rarely that a wedding party passes off so satisfactorily as did this one yesterday morning, at the residence of Mr. Turneau. The bridesmaids and the groomsmen were among the gayest of the gay, but, despite their greatest efforts, they could not rival the smiles of the newly wedded pair. The whole party, as soon as the ceremony was completed and the customary congratulations given and received, drove rapidly to the Baltimore depot, where an affecting parting scene was enacted, barely in time not to be interrupted by the whistle of the locomotive.

In the meantime Treasurer Spinner had been greatly surprised one morning by receiving from Purser Allen a requisition for the further sum of $50,000. Treasurer Spinner wrote to the Purser to express his surprise at such an irregular and unaccustomed proceeding. He received a note in reply, informing him bluntly that Purser Allen was "neither a knave nor a fool, and that he had made no previous requisition for a like amount."

The Purser afterwards visited the Treasurer in high dudgeon. They compared their notes, and soon arrived at the fact that the first draft had been obtained by some unknown party upon fraudulent representations and forged signatures. The draft, however, had already been paid, having passed in the appropriate channel through the Sub-treasury of this city.

The Cashier of the First National Bank was at once informed of this fact. He hastened to Washington, in company with Detective Edmund L. Schlemm, of this city. They put their heads together, and without any material assistance from outside parties, succeeded in obtaining a clue to Purser Allen's shadow.

This shadowy gentleman proved to be one William Ringgold Cooper, the true hero of the connubial affair at the residence of Mr. Turneau. An accurate description of the gentleman who negotiated for the 5-20s with the Drexels, of this city, was obtained at their office, and found to correspond with the "Purser Allen" who figured at the First National Bank.

When Detective Schlemm arrived at the house of the bride's father, yesterday morning, he was informed that he was a few minutes too late—the party had already been driven to the depot. Detective Schlemm was very anxious to form one of their number, so he hailed a cab, and offered the officiating Jehu thereof an extra five dollar note, provided he was not too late for the half-past seven train. They were consequently not too late. The detective gained the train just as it was starting, and took a seat near the newly married pair.

He had not the heart to interrupt their bliss just then and there; and so they were permitted to journey, in peace and happiness, all the way to Philadelphia. Arrived at the depot in this city, Mr. Cooper, alias "Purser Allen," left his bride for a moment, while he took a look at their travelling luggage. For this purpose he entered the baggage car. Here he found Detective Schlemm awaiting him.

An explanation was soon arrived at between the two gentlemen. The scene was very sad and very affecting. When the *denouement* was made known to the bride she went off into hysterics, and was taken in charge by some friends who reside in the upper part of the city. The groom was conducted privately into the presence of United States Commissioner Sergeant, who gave him a hearing at the Mayor's office. His duty as an officer of the law was a plain one, but a sad one.

The whilom happy Cooper was remanded to a cell in Moyamensing, with the intimation that his financial transactions would receive a further investigation on the following Saturday.

Verily, "the course of true love never did run smooth." 'Tis a pity, but, alas! it is too true.

IMPROVEMENTS ON ARCH STREET.—Yesterday we gave a brief and cursory notice of the improvements on Eighth street, from which our readers could gather an idea as to the extent of the growth of our city. Eighth street is not the only locality that is attending to public improvement. Arch street, notwithstanding that it is one of the most beautiful and finely improved streets of Philadelphia, has entered extensively upon the erection of new and magnificent business houses. At No. 336 Arch street a fine building is in process of erection, the first story of which is iron and the next three stories are of pressed brick, and elegantly finished. It is to be devoted to trade in carriage mountings, and all the particular articles appertaining to that trade.

It is to be occupied by Mr. William Burwell who will be able to begin his business about the 1st of September. Eyre & Landell, a dry goods firm at the corner of Arch and Fourth streets are putting in front of their establishment, a fine plate glass front, supported by iron columns. At No. 412 George Van Dyke is erecting a fine four-story brick, with a marble base, for John J. Dorner, furrier, who will open in about two weeks. L. S. Custer & Son, at No. 726 Arch street, have just completed an elegant four-story brick building, 160 feet deep and 23 feet front, and are about occupying it. They manufacture and deal largely in straw and millinery goods, and have a fine and extensive assortment of men's, boys', and children's straw hats. The first floor is devoted to the sale of ribbons, laces, cloths, etc., and the floors above are used as show and salesrooms.

In the fourth story, also, is a manufactory of straw and millinery goods, in which are employed one hundred and six operatives. Adjacent to Mr. Custer is also another fine four-story brick, occupied by Mr. W. G. Perry, who deals very extensively in the retail book trade. At No. 928 Arch street a new fine four-story building has just been put up by Philip Rice, engaged in the gas-fitting and plumbing business. The firm is one of pretty old standing in the city, and has a fine reputation. A building is being erected at No. 706 Arch street by Balderston & Alderson for Mr. J. Mawson, furrier, which will be completed by next week.

AN UNGRATEFUL VAGRANT.—A fellow named Henry Bowers, who has been an inmate of our Almshouse off and on for the past fourteen or fifteen years, stole a pocket-book from the house of Mrs. Trowthers, in Ludlow street, Twenty-seventh Ward. Mrs. Trowthers had been in the habit of giving Bowers victuals, and would help him along occasionally, as he appeared to be an object of charity. The other day he was in Mrs. Trowthers' kitchen eating, when she came in the room and put her pocket-book, containing $25, on a table, and being called up stairs, she left it and forgot all about it until until she had gone out of the house altogether. She then felt for her pocket-book, and missing it, went back into the house. Bowers was gone. Some persons saw him leave the house and run away. He showed to his brother vagrants the same day some four or five greenbacks, saying he had made a good day's work, etc. He was arrested and after a hearing this morning before Alderman Allen, he was held to answer.

THE MILL ROBBERS—AN INVENTORY OF STOLEN GOODS.—Inventory of rollers and goods stolen by John Chandler and William Fairhurst, belonging to the Tacony Print Works, and found in possession of Margaret Blakeley, No. 1855 Germantown road:—

Copper rollers, 9.		
Calicoes, printed one color	36	yards.
Calicoes printed two colors	562	"
Calicoes printed three colors	531	"
Calicoes printed four colors	1518½	"
Bleached Muslin	149	"
Unbleached Muslin	68	"
Total	2864½	"

Stolen by Peter Connor, and found at his residence, Paul street, above Green, Frankford:—

Printed Calicoes	128	yards.
Printed Flannels	17	"
Raw Flannels	57	"
Delaines	67	"
Total	269	"

The police are still on the track of these depredators, and investigations are being continued.

FIRE.—A fire broke out about half-past 2 o'clock this morning, at the dyehouse works of Appleton & Janney, southeast corner of Palethorpe street, below Oxford. They occupy the place as stocking weavers. The building is a two story frame, fronting on Palethorpe street, and 60 feet in depth. It was used as a dyehouse, drying house, and in stocking weaving.

The fire broke out in the drying department. The amount of loss to the stock and machinery was estimated by the proprietors at about $10,000 or $12,000, and was insured for $6000, as follows:—Royal Insurance Company, $5000; Globe Insurance Company, $1000; total, $6000. The building was the property of William Stevenson. The damage to the building amounted to $1000, covered by insurance. The machinery destroyed had been just put in, and there was also a large lot of goods just ready for shipment.

ROBBED WHILE ASLEEP.—Daniel Kelley and John Maher were arrested on the charge of robbing John Kirk of a silver watch and twelve dollars in money, while he was lying asleep on his cellar door last Thursday night. He did not discover his loss until the next morning, when he made the complaint and had the two men arrested on suspicion of committing the theft, an officer having seen them in the neighborhood at the time it was committed. Kelley acknowledged the theft, and gave up the watch, but no money was found on him. A fifty-cent note, however, was picked up on the floor of the cell in which he was confined, which was recognized by Mr. Kirk as his property. The arrest was made by Officer Fleming. Kelley was held to answer in $1000, and Maher in $600, by Alderman Ramsdale.

THE JOHN KLEIN CASE.—The mother of the girls mentioned in connection with the case of the brutal wretch Klein attempted to commit suicide night before last. She was in an almost distracted state of mind, owing to the terrible wrong perpetrated on her children. Between 9 and 10 o'clock Wednesday night, she made an attempt to drown herself, but was rescued by Officer Maxwell and taken to the Station House, from which her daughter took her to her home the next morning. This is the woman Klein says made the prosecution to extort money.

MEETINGS TO-DAY.—The National Union Republicans of the First Division Fifteenth Ward will hold a meeting this evening, at the house of Benjamin Elder, N. E. corner Sixteenth and Spring Garden streets.

The Fourteenth Ward "Boys in Blue" will meet this evening, at 8 o'clock, at Mechanics' Hall, Coates street, above Eleventh.

The George B. McClellan Beneficial Society will hold their first special meeting this evening, at 7 o'clock, at McCullough's Hall, Eighth and Locust streets.

INCOME TAXES IN THE FIRST DISTRICT.—Colonel Taggart, Collector of the First District, gives notice that the taxes on incomes and licenses in the First District, comprising the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eleventh Wards, are now payable at his office, No. 247 S. Third street, daily, until the 15th instant, after which date penalty and costs will be imposed on all delinquents.

GROSS CARELESSNESS.—William Cartwright was indulging in the innocent amusement of shooting chickens in Islington lane, near Camp Cadwalader, the other day. Not being careful of the direction of his shots, some of them struck among some children playing near by, wounding one of them. He was arrested, and after a hearing before Alderman Beitler, he was held in $600 to answer.

YOUNG THIEF.—John Keegan, a boy young in years but old in crime, was arrested in the act of robbing the till of a drinking saloon, corner of Dean and Pine streets, known as Jeffers' saloon. Keegan had been in the House of Refuge before, but his parents got him out. He has been concerned in a number of petty thefts. Alderman Tunison held him to answer.

HEARING OF COUNTERFEITER.—The hearing of William Stewart, which was to have taken place before United States Commissioner Sergeant at 12 o'clock this day, has been postponed until Monday, at 1 P. M. Stewart, it will be recollected, was arrested on the fourth of last May, for passing counterfeit fractional currency, and was committed in default of $3000 bail.

LARCENY CASES.—Sarah Burns was arrested by the harbor police, Beach street, above Noble, for the larceny of $1000, yesterday afternoon. After a hearing before Alderman Toland she was held to bail to answer. Patrick Tobin was before Alderman Holmes on the charge of larceny. He was held in $2000 bail to answer.

FANCY DRESSES.—The fancy dresses intended to disguise the beauty of young and blushing damsels, and to enhance that of those "horrid old bachelors," at the forthcoming Grand Carnival, are now on exhibition at Cape Island, where they can be admired and selected from until the evening of the 9th.

HONORABLE DISCHARGE FOUND.—A discharge, signed by Captain Frew, Co. I, 1st Pennsylvania Regiment Mounted Volunteers, and dated "Cloud's Mills, Virginia, 13th July, 1865," has been found.

CHOLERA.—There were seven cases of Asiatic cholera reported to the Board of Health since our report of yesterday. Of these four cases were fatal.

WEDDING ANNIVERSARIES.—

Right pleasant jubilees they hold,
As years of wedlock pass—
Weddings of silver and of gold!
Follow "tin," "wood," and "glass."
It is proposed now, in one year
From vows of bridal troth,
To have a meeting, with good cheer,
And name it after *cloth*;
The husband then from friends shall take
Gifts of fine Clothes, the Tower's make.
Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing.

[BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

IN CHINA, physicians are paid by their patients while they are well, and the pay ceases when the patient is sick. The doctors of the flowery empire would do well to provide themselves with *MARSDEN'S CALISAYA TONIC*—they would find that their list of non-paying patients would become small by degrees and beautifully less. A cunning people are these Celestials, and we doubt not they will take the hint. Our Tonic will benefit them more than their teas will benefit us. *Depot, No. 437 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

WE SERIOUSLY ADVISE every one to keep "Needle's Camphor Troches" at hand. We hear, on every hand, their wonderful curative powers spoken of. They are for sale by our best Druggists, and made by C. H. Needles, at Twelfth and Race. Cholera may not be cured by them, but these potent little Troches control the premonitory symptoms.

NONE BUT A MOTHER knows with what solicitude with what deep anxiety a mother regards the health of her babe. To such we would say, that in all cases of teething, summer complaints, looseness of the bowels, etc., they will find *MARSDEN'S CARMINATIVE SYRUP* the only preparation which will give certain and speedy relief. No mother should be without a bottle. *Depot, No. 437 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

IMPORTANT TELEGRAM by the Atlantic Cable, from the Lord Mayor of London to Mayor McMichael of Philadelphia:—

SOMERSET HOUSE, Aug. 2, '66.—The Lord Mayor would be pleased to see you and your suite here next Lord Mayor's day, Nov. 5, '66.

(Signed) ROMANE, Lord Mayor of London.

To the Mayor of Philadelphia

[ANSWER.]

Will be unable myself to come, but will send on my suit, the Linen one I got of Charles Stokes & Co., the eminent Clothiers under the Continental.

(Signed), MORTON, Lord Mayor of Philadelphia.

CARD.—TO SUFFERERS WITH RHEUMATISM.—William C. Yost No. 1546 North Thirteenth street, an unbeliever in rheumatic cures, although for years a sufferer with the most terrible kind of rheumatism and neuralgia, never expected to get well; completely cured by Dr. Fitler's remedy, and will answer all questions about this wonder of the world.

REDUCED PRICES.—Photographs of all styles executed in a superior manner, at B. F. Reimers, No. 624 Arch street, the place to get fine pictures at moderate prices.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufacturers. Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 730 Chesnut street.

SWEET OPOPONAX!—Is the sweetest Extract made. Supersedes all others. Try it once; will use no other.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No 730 Chesnut street.

7·30s, 5-20s,
GOLD AND SILVER,
COMPOUND INTEREST AND UNCURRENT BANK NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD, BY
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

RINEHART—STREET.—On the 1st of August, by the Rev. John Street, MARION C. RINEHART, Esq., to Miss EMMA L. STREET, daughter of Emanuel Street, Esq., all of Philadelphia.

SPIECKER—CLAMER.—On July 30, 1866, by the Rev. T. A. Spaeth, Mr. MORRIS SPIECKER to Miss LOUISA CLAMER, both of this city.

DIED.

ABRAMS.—On the 1st instant, after a long and severe illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, HANNAH E., youngest daughter of Michael and Emma G. Abrams, and grand-daughter of the late Jacob Abrams and Catharine Hunt, in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandmother, rear of No. 952 St. John street, below Beaver, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Mechanics' Cemetery

BARRIS.—On the 1st instant, JOHN B. BARRIS, aged 65 years.

His relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1912 Coates street, on Saturday, the 4th instant, at 9 o'clock A. M. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

HOMAN.—On the 2d instant, after a long and lingering illness, ABRAHAM D. HOMAN, in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, also Curtis Lodge, No. 239, of Norristown, and Jefferson Lodge, No. 12, I. O. of O. F.; and Eagle Council, No. 19, O. U. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Emerald street, east of Hart's lane, and north of Frankford road, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Franklin Cemetery Vault.

McCURDY.—On Tuesday, 31st ultimo, after a protracted illness, MARY A., eldest daughter of Robert K. and Hannah McCurdy.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1305 North Broad street, on Saturday, 4 h instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

THERE ARE ABOUT TWENTY-FIVE PATterns of Patent Clothes-Wringers which use rubber rolls. While we do not claim for the Cog-wheel Wringer any pre eminence over these in wringing, we do unhesitatingly declare that our extensive experience has entirely established the fact that they are the most durable and therefore the cheapest. They are for sale, with other kinds, by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

THEY ARE PARTICULARLY DESIRABLE in hot weather, because Chain Bolts permit chamber or other doors to be slightly opened, and thus promote ventilation, whilst they are as secure as other bolts. Various patterns for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

COFFEE ROASTERS OF SEVERAL PATterns, and a variety of styles of Coffee Mills, for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY.
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 420 CHESNUT STREET,
Nearly Opposite the Post Office,
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to! 8 31½

INSURANCE COMPANIES

INSURE YOUR LIFE

IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,

THE

AMERICAN,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK ALL PAID UP IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS now on hand, amount to over

$1,500,000.

Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,	William J. Howard,
J. Edgar Thomson,	Samuel T. Bedine,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
Hon James Pollock,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	Hon Joseph Allison,
P. L. Mingle,	Isaac Hazlehurst.
I. M. Whilldin,	

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President.
JOHN C SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer. 7 7½

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS ON THE SCHUYLKILL.

The beautiful little steamers

SILVER WAVE AND SILVER STAR,

Now running from Fairmount to Falls of Schuylkill, will leave Fairmount as follows, viz.:—At 7 20, 8·05 8·50, 9 35, 10·20, 11·05, 11·50 A. M. And at 12 35, 1·20, 2·05, 2 50, 3·35, 4 20, 5·05, 5·50, and 6·35 P. M.

Returning, leave the Falls at 7·20, 8·05, 8·50, 9·35, 10·20, 11·05, 11·50 A. M.; and 12·35, 1·20, 2·05, 2·50, 3·35, 4·20, 5·05 5·50, and 6·35 P. M.

FARE.—To Laurel Hill and the Falls, 15 cents; Columbia Bridge or Washington Retreat, 10 cents. Excursion Tickets to Falls or Laurel Hill, 25c. Picnics and Sunday Schools taken at a liberal reduction. (5 9rp ws

MEDICAL.

CHEROKEE CURE,

THE GREAT

INDIAN MEDICINE,

CURES ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY

YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION, VIZ.:—
SEMINAL WEAKNESS,
LOSS OF MEMORY, UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE,
PAINS IN THE BACK,
DIMNESS OF VISION,
WEAK NERVES, PREMATURE OLD AGE
DIFFICULT BREATHING,
INSANITY, PALE COUNTENANCE,
CONSUMPTION,
AND ALL DISEASES
That follow as a sequence of youthful indiscretions.

THE CHEROKEE CURE

Will restore health and vigor, and effect a permanent cure after all other medicines have failed.

Thirty-two page pamphlet sent in a sealed envelope, free to any address.

Price $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

Sold by all Druggists; or will be sent by express to any portion of the world, on the receipt of price, by the sole proprietor,

DR. W. R. MERWIN,
No. 37 Walker street, New York.

CHEROKEE REMEDY

Cures all Urinary Complaints, viz.: Gravel, Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, Retention of Urine, Stricture of the Urethra, Dropsical Swellings, Brick Dust Deposits, and all diseases that require a diuretic, and when used in conjunction with the

CHEROKEE INJECTION,

does not fail to cure Gonorrhœa, Gleet, and all Mucus Discharges in Male or Female, curing recent cases in from one to three days, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus or Whites in Females. The two medicines used in conjunction will not fail to remove this disagreeable complaint, and in those cases where other medicines have been used without success.

Price, Remedy, One Bottle, $2. Three Bottles, $5.
" Injection " $2. " $5.

The Cherokee "*Cure*," "*Remedy*," and "*Injection*" are to be found in all well-regulated drug stores, and are recommended by physicians and druggists all over the world for their intrinsic worth and merit. Some unprincipled dealers, however, will try to deceive their customers by selling cheap and worthless compounds—in order to make money—in place of these. *Be not deceived.* If the druggists will not buy them for you, write to us, and we will send them to you by express, securely packed, and free from observation. We treat all diseases to which the human system is subject, and will be pleased to receive full and explicit statements from those who have failed to receive relief here or elsewhere. Ladies or gentlemen can address us *in perfect confidence*. We desire to send our thirty-two page pamphlet free to every lady and gentleman in the land. Address all letters for pamphlets, medicines, or advice, to the sole proprietor,

Dr. W. R. MERWIN,
6 5 mwf3ip No. 37 WALKER Street, N. Y.

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN In the treatment *of Diseases in his specialty*. QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No. 44 N SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 7 30 6t

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LUMBER FOR WAGON-MAKERS AT AUCTION

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Brigadier-General C. H Tompkins, Q M. U. S A., on WEDNESDAY, August 22, at LINCOLN DEPOT, commencing at 10 A. M., the following described lumber:—

About	30,000 feet 2	inch	Oak Plank.
"	50,000 feet 2½	"	"
"	110 000 feet 3	"	"
"	7 000 feet 3½	"	"
"	50,000 feet 4	"	"
"	10 000 feet 5	"	"
"	15,000 feet 1½	"	Ash Plank.
"	60 000 feet 4	"	"
"	20,000 feet 5	"	"
"	10,400 feet 2	"	Hickory Plank.
"	5 000 feet 3	"	"
"	8 000 feet 4	"	"
"	20 0.0 feet ½	"	Poplar Boards.

This sale is well worthy the attention of Carriage-makers, as this is a superior lot of well-seasoned lumber. It will be offered in lots of 1000 feet, with the privilege of 10,000 feet

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

Successful bidders will be required to remove their purchases within fifteen days from day of sale.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
8 3 16t Depot of Washington.

LOST.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE No. 119, FOR ONE Share of the Capital Stock of the PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.

Also, Certificate No. 746, dated July 8, 1862 for two shares of the Capital Stock of the FAIRMOUNT AND ARCH STREET CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY. Both in the name of WILLIAM WHITNEY. Application will be duly made for new certificates. 7 27 6t

PERFECTION

IS RARELY ATTAINED, YET

A. B. W. BULLARD'S

IMPROVED OIL SOAP,

FOR REMOVING

Grease, Paint, Pitch, and Varnish,

From all Goods of Durable Colors, is ahead of anything yet discovered.

It leaves the Goods soft, and as perfect as when new, with no spot upon which dust can collect, as is the case with all the preparations heretofore sold for cleansing goods.

It is delicately perfumed, and entirely free from the disagreeable odor of Benzine, and all other resinous fluids.

COUNTERFEITS

Of this preparation are extant, therefore be sure and take none but that which has the autograph of A. B. W BULLARD on the label.

Manufactured by the Proprietors,

A. B. W. BULLARD & CO.,

WORCESTER, MASS.

General Agents for Pennsylvania,

DYOTT & CO.,

No. 232 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.
For sale by all Druggists. 7 9 3m

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

IF YOU WANT PERFECT SATISFACTION in every respect, buy the celebrated PRESTON COAL, Egg and Stove sizes, at $7 25 per ton. Also the genuine EAGLE VEIN COAL same sizes, same price, and a very fine quality of LEHIGH, Egg and Stove, at $8 00 per ton. I keep nothing but the best. Orders received 1 No 114 South THIRD Street. 5 24

NEW ROUTE.

Frankford and Philadelphia Railway,

VIA SECOND AND THIRD STREETS RAILWAY.

NOW OPEN THROUGH TO

FRANKFORD,
HARROWGATE,
CEDAR HILL CEMETERY

Cars running regularly on short time. (7 26 mwf3t

TO MUSIC DEALERS, BOOKSELLERS, NEWSMEN, Etc.—Your early orders are solicited for the NEW HUMOROUS SONG and six pages of Sheet Music for the Piano, entitled

THE FINNEGAN FIZZLE.

Third edition now ready, address

ISAAC A. POOLE,
No. 829 W. WASHINGTON Street, Chicago.

Single copies mailed free. Song, 35 cents; Song and March, 50 cents. 7 30 mwf3t

FOURTH EDITION

Georgia Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

AUGUSTA, August 3.—The following have been elected delegates to the Philadelphia Convention:—Sixth District, John H. Christy, R. M. McMullan; Seventh District, Richard F. Lyon, James Milner.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 3.—Stocks are strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 103; Cumberland preferred, 46½; Illinois Central, 123; New York Central, 109; Reading, 111½; Canton Company, 52½; Erie, 64½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 56; United States Coupons, 1881, 109½; do. 1862, 109½; do. 1864, 106½; do 1865, 106; United States Treasury notes, 104¾@104¾; Gold, 148; Sterling Exchange lively at 109½; Money Market stronger at 5 per cent. on call.

NEW YORK, August 3.—Cotton Market is quiet; sales of 800 bales at 36½@36¾c. Flour quiet; sales of 5000 barrels at unchanged prices. Southern dropping; 280 bbls. of Canada sold at nominal prices. Wheat dull; sales of 14 000 bushels at $2·60 for No. 2 Milwaukie. Corn has a declining tendency; sales of 60,000 bushels at 80c. Oats heavy; Chicago, 43@44c. Beef quiet. Pork steady at $31 50 for mess. Lard steady at 18½@21c. Whisky dull.

AUGUSTA, Ga., August 3.—Cotton steady. Strict middlings, 33½@34c.; receipts of the week, 1890 bales; exports, 2389; stock in port, 14 543 bales.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Aug. 3

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$200	City Gnew	97½	6 sh Reading R R. 55
$100	do	97½	100 sh do 55⅝
$1000	do	97½	100 sh do s10 55·81
$500	US 5-20s 62	108	10 sh Locust Mt 47
$600	do small	108½	17 sh Leh Val 56 65
50 sh	Hestonville R	18½	24 sh Penn R 56½
100 sh	Ph & E	32½	

SECOND BOARD

$2000	Phil 6s new	98½	$4000 Leh Nav 6s 87½
$2000	do	98½	100 sh Reston 18½
$2000	do mun	98½	100 sh Sch N pf b30 35½
$950	do mun	98½	

MEDICAL.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

IS A PROTECTED SOLUTION OF THE

PROTOXIDE OF IRON,

A new discovery in medicine which

STRIKES AT THE ROOT OF DISEASE,

By supplying the Blood with its VITAL PRINCIPLE, OR LIFE ELEMENT—IRON.

This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing

DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, DROPSY

OUR PARIS LETTER.

The Emperor of Austria and the Hungarians—Bismarck will Stick at Nothing—A Pretty Good Haul—Emperor Napoleon and the Island of Sardinia—The Holy Cause of Italy—Madame Metternich—Corruption and Depravity in Paris.

EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

PARIS, July 20, 1866.

We have been more than a week without any particular news; the latest event is the departure of the Prince Napoleon on a special mission to his papa-in-law, Victor Emanuel. As it is not likely the Emperor would send his dear cousin on "a wild-goose chase," we have every hope that the proposals borne by *Pion-Plon* will be accepted.

Austria, at bay, seems determined to defend itself to the last. A council of the Imperial family was held a few days ago, and it was decided to conquer or to die.

HAPSBURG'S LAST EFFORT.

The Emperor of Austria will give the Prussians battle along the banks of the Danube, within sight of Vienna. It is stated with certainty that 400,000 Kaiserlichs await the enemy in an intrenched camp at Floridsdorf. The last struggle is perhaps taking place while we are writing these lines. Archduke Albrecht, the Austrian Commander-in-Chief, has addressed a most affecting proclamation to his troops Should the day again turn against the House of Hapsburg, Francis Joseph will have to seek hospitality from his faithful Magyars.

The question is, Will he be well received by them, after having so often fooled them to the top of their bent? We hear that Kossuth, the hero of 1849, is in the Tyrol at the head of a Hungarian legion, and that he has issued a proclamation, which has been handed about in Hungary, and in which he calls on his countrymen to throw off the yoke of the House of Austria.

King William of Prussia, too, has been suddenly taken with a fit of affection for the Magyars, as one of the conditions stipulated for the acceptation of the armistice is that Hungary shall have its ancient Constitution restored to it. How kind! The bloated Hohenzollern who throws his deputies into prison, and who has just had the Senator Bernus of Frankfort arrested, is very solicitous for the subjects of Francis Joseph. As regards his own, King William goes on the principle of "He whom the Lord loveth He chastiseth."

Bismark, who is still the "Jack Nasty" of the King of Prussia, sticks at nothing in order to gain his ends. He is doing all he can to urge the Magyars to insurrection. Up to the present time we have not heard of any rising in Hungary. In the time of Maria Theresa the Magyars saved the House of Hapsburg, but in those days the soldiers of the great Frederick had no breech-loading needle-guns, and there was nobody to cry "Elgen Kossuth!" ("Long live Kossuth!")

The Prussians are now at Frankfort. The leathern helmets met with no resistance in the city of the King of the Jews of modern times. Some went so far as to strew flowers in the streets, but the poor old clothesmen and schachcrers of the "Juden Gasse" are so timid, and we know that fear is the mother of flattery. We must not omit to mention that Moses, Ben jamin, Samuel, and Eleazer have long ago sent away the "monish" to places of safety. It is very likely that haughty Prussia will dictate laws to Germany. The possession of the capital of Germany is another trump card in Bismark's hand.

As I have already mentioned, the Prussians have again given another proof of their love of liberty by arresting many of the authorities of the town, and two or three editors of papers. This is not to be wondered at—the King of Prussia detests chatterers and scribblers. He has shown but little respect for his German cousins, whom he has either had arrested or thrown from their thrones, and confiscated their cash boxes.

We hear that Tuscany, belonging to the King of Hanover, contained 280,000 thalers worth o bars of gold and silver, besides 200,000 thalers in bank notes.

A PRETTY GOOD HAUL.

The Duke of Nassau must be added to the list of petty German princes who has been obliged to take to his heels from fear of the Prussians. The King of Hanover, the King of Saxony, the Elector of Hesse, the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, and the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, ere now are all down amongst the dead men. Notwithstanding all this, William of Prussia is said to be *a good old soul*. He would not injure a fly! The following anecdote will give us an idea of the kind-heartedness of the head of the Hohenzollerns:—

When General Gabientz came to the Prussian camp at Haritz with a flag-of-truce, he was presented to the King of Prussia, who kissed him on both cheeks. We wonder if the King ever heard of Judas Iscariot?

BISMARK TRIUMPHANT.

The clever Premier is now seeing all his hopes realized, and he will very probably give Germany a full dose of *Liberte a la Prussienne*.

THE ISLAND OF SARDINIA.

There is a talk that our lord and master will require some little brokerage for disturbing the plans of Bismark, and that he modestly asks for the island of Sardinia as a sop—this would be a nice naval station. What will the British lion say to this?

When it was rumored that Prussia refused an armistice, it was generally thought that the indignation of Napoleon III would have urged him to take the field against the Hohenzollern; but no such thing. The *Moniteur* informs us that the best understanding exists between the two potentates. What more natural from Bismark, the pupil of Napoleon III? Both abhor Parliaments, both imprison deputies, laugh at budgets, both know the universal suffrage dodge, and are fond of annexation, etc., etc., etc.

To whom does Venice belong? That is now the question. Italy refuses to accept it from France, and Cialdini is scouring the country without meeting a single white coat.

"No suspension of hostilities," is the cry in Italy; but the Kaiserlichs have vanished, so that the marches and countermarches of the Italian generalissimo more resemble an afternoon's walk than a campaign. The last we heard of the Italian army was, that it was at Padua and at Vicenza.

The Venetians are in ecstacies, of course; the Austrians, however, have been able to maintain themselves in the Tyrol; it must, to be sure, be said that they have but raw recruits to contend with.

The holy cause of Italy must sooner or later be triumphant, as even the fair sex enrol themselves in the Italian army. I do not mean the Sisters of Charity, who tend the sick and wounded. The Italian papers tell us, that, amongst others, a great sensation has been caused by the bravery of a modern Joan of Arc, named Herminia Morelli, who a few days ago died at Florence of wounds received at Custozza. She was twenty years of age, had lost two brothers in the war of 1859 against Austria, and had vowed to avenge their death.

It is to be regretted that so heroic a people are led by such bad generals. Acts of unwonted bravery are constantly cited by the papers, which show us that the Italians are still as valorous as in the time of the Horatii and Curatii.

People in general are getting quite disgusted with the horrid details given by the correspondents from the seat of war, and it would be a good thing if some means could be found to do away with the dreadful scourge.

Though it takes a good deal to depress the spirits of the French, there is no doubt but that the late political events have been a great damper on amusements in Paris; the task of chronicler of light matter has therefore become much more arduous.

The aspect of the French city is at present dull, to say the least of it—conversation almost always runs on war and the breech-loading "needle-gun," Herr von Bismark, and the Quadrilateral.

Our political *salons* are now deprived of many of their stars. Madame de Metternich, one of the planets of high life, is now in deep mourning, it is supposed for the reverses of Austria; it can be naught else, as the report that the Austrian Ambassadress had lost two brothers at the battle of Sadowa turns out to be quite unfounded. Her excellency is evidently in very low spirits, and her absence from gay circles in Paris is very much felt, as she was the life and soul of the reunions of *le grand monde*.

Madame de Metternich was the first to introduce the manners and dress of a certain class of ladies in what is generally called good society. The elegant Ambassadress was the spoiled child of the Tuileries, and could do whatever she pleased. She even went so far as to dance the *cancan* at the grand masked ball given at Compeigne last year, much to the amusement of the Emperor and Empress, who, it is well known, are anything but *cobet monte*.

Theresa owes much of her popularity to the protection of the Princess Metternich, who has several times treated her guests to a performance of the low comic diva.

The charades and private theatricals at the Tuileries have always been under the management of the Austrian Ambassadress, and the plots of both charades and plays have not always been of the most delicate nature, and many a mamma has regretted having taken her daughter to witness their performance. The example set by the higher classes has had a baneful influence on society in general; and if we have now some difficulty in distinguishing a real lady from something else, we have to thank Madame de Metternich, who has introduced the fashions of the *cocotte*.

We have begun by showing the weak side of this popular lady. We must, however, in justice not omit to mention that she is noted for her kind-heartedness and charity—a proof of which is to be found in her active exertions for the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in the recent German battles.

The corruption and depravity of our capital are daily increasing, as is shown by the papers, which of late have given an *expose* of the doings of certain so-called hotel-keepers, where the strangers who visit Paris are fleeced, and decoyed into the society of blacklegs and sharpers. It is the duty of the Paris chronicler to set all strangers upon their guard not to be too easy in making acquaintances in the hotels of Paris with finely dressed gentlemen, and more especially *ladies*, who, for the most part, are members of a cleverly organized set of swindlers. They adopt the manners, dress, and language of well-educated and respectable people, and, by their insinuating address, often make prey of the unwary.

I have often had to call your attention to the fallen state of the drama in France. It is, however, my duty to say that the attacks of the press have had a good effect, for of late we have had one or two good pieces, *Gringoire*, at the Theatre Francais, and *Jean la Poste*, a translation of Dion Boucicault's *Arrah-na-Pogue*, which is being nightly performed to crowded benches at the Gaieties; but the heat is very much against the theatres, which, for the most part, are playing to empty benches.

Cendrillon, a grand spectacle, at the Chatelet, is still running a successful career, and attracts mostly provincials to witness the gorgeous scenery and dresses.

These warlike times are very much against books and literature, for who is the author who wants to grunt and sweat to write a book which he is certain nobody wants to read? Alexandre Dumas (son), however, who is a man of peace, and never reads a newspaper, has just published a work entitled "L'Affaire Clemenceau," which will become very popular some day, *i. e.*, when the war is over, and there are no warlike telegrams to read.

Another book which is likely to make a sensation is "Notre Dame de Thermidor," by Arsene Houssaye; it is a biography of M'me Tallien, and gives an interesting account of the times of the Directory.

THE DEATH OF LINCOLN.

The French Academy has just offered a prize for a poem on the death of the great President who was so suddenly snatched away by the hand of the assasin. A more dramatic and poetical subject could not have been chosen by the Academy.

General Beauregard is at present in Paris. It had been reported that he intended offering his services to Austria, so much in want of good generals, but it appears that there is no truth in the report. We hear the gallant General intends devoting the rest of his life to peaceful avocations.

The Empress and Prince Imperial have returned from Nancy, where they have been *assisting* at the *fetes* held in the capital of Lorraine, to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of that province with France. There was a report that the Emperors of France and Austria were to meet at Nancy, but both have been prevented by urgent private affairs. The Emperor Francis Joseph is a descendant of the Dukes of Lorraine.

P. S.—News arrived yesterday evening from the Prussian camp, which informs us that the King of Prussia consents to an armistice of five days, and that Italy chimes in.

We now catch at every straw, and hope that the war is over. Time will show.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—The following is related by the *Journal de Tours*:—"Our city is at present the scene of a remarkable phenomenon, which greatly occupies the attention of medical men, as well as of the curious. A young girl aged sixteen, whose parents inhabit La Rue St. Etienne, has remained plunged in a deep lethargic sleep ever since the fifth of last month. Her breathing is easy and regular, and she appears to be in good health, but is quite unconscious of all that takes place about her. She is nourished by means of broth and other liquids which are forced into her mouth. It seems that this singular malady has been produced by some act of imprudence of this young girl."

—It is stated that a numerously signed petition will shortly be presented to the Emperor Napoleon, praying him to institute a new order of merit, to be conferred on women only, who shall have distinguished themselves by acts of courage, devotedness, etc. The new order is to bear the name of St. Eugenie.

—The Southeastern Railway Company (in England) have lately fitted the carriages on that line with a telegraph apparatus, by which the passengers can communicate with the guard of the train in case of need. It is most simple. In the middle of each compartment is placed a round box, containing a hammer; when a traveller wishes to call the guard, he has only to lift up the hammer, and then the guard sees the number of the carriage written on the clock face. To prevent false alarms, the hammer, when fixed up, cannot be replaced, and thus the person giving the signal is easily detected.

—Amongst other more or less eccentric establishments which are in projection at Paris, it is stated that an immense restaurant will shortly be opened, which is to be founded on the same principle as the Mexican loan—every person who takes some refreshment in the said establishment will be presented with a ticket for a lottery which will consist of several large sums of money.

—A most ludicrous conversation took place a few days ago in a small village near Paris. Two peasants were discussing the *pros* and *cons* of the war now going on between Austria and Prussia, when one of them remarked that he could not understand how messages could be sent by the electric telegraph. His companion, after having in vain tried to make him comprehend the manner in which the telegraph worked, at last, struck with a bright idea, exclaimed:—"Imagine that the telegraph is an immense long dog, so long, in fact, that its head is at Vienna and its tail at Paris; well, tread on its tail, which is at Paris, and it will bark at Vienna. Do you understand now, stupid?—the telegraph is like that." "Oh, yes!" replied the other, "I have an idea now of what a telegraph must be."

—The *Opinion Nationale* relates the following incredible story:—"A farmer at Montereau has thirty fowls; on going to the hen-roost a few days ago, he found three eggs, one of which was entirely covered with letters in *relievo*, of the same material as the shell, and which formed the following inscription:—

"'I am the queen of God's cocks and hens; happy is he who shall eat this egg, but evil be unto him that shall kill the hen that laid it.' More than five hundred persons, amongst whom were several chemists and *savans*, have examined the egg, but are unable to solve the enigma. All are lost in conjecture.

—In the present position of Europe, the following statement, drawn from official sources, of the armies on a war footing, is not without interest:—France, 903,617; Prussia, 650,000; Austria, 651,612; Italy, 424,193; Russia, 1,200,000; England, 265,000, not including 230,000 volunteers; Germanic Confederation, 407,361; Spain, 171,000; Portugal, 64,118; Holland, 92,000; Belgium, 80,650; Turkey, 341,580; eight of the Danubian Provinces, 152,000; Papal States, 12,000; total, 5,996,062.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

It anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1865

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSEL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC, Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK, September 3 1865

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M.D., Analytical Chemist

BOSTON, March 7, 1859

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves it to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure an unadulterated The fine flavor of this whisky is derive from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully A. A. HAYES, M. D State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 4 4

M. NATHANS & SONS

IMPORTERS OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS

Etc. Etc.

No. 19 North FRONT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D NATHANS. 1 19m

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N NINTH Street, above Market.—H. C EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety others Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Brac Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments co ducted by a Lady. 5 2

ICE COMPANIES.

EASTERN ICE COMPANY.—SEASON OF 1866.—8 lbs. daily, 60 cents per week; 12 lbs daily 75 cents per week; 16 lbs. daily, 90 cents per week; 20 lbs daily, $1 05 per week. Depot, No 241 QUEEN Street below Third, THOMAS J. LYONS, 6 1 JOHN S. MYERS

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them they cost but ten cents No. 263 RACE street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 5 10

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.

The United States Government having granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Land Scrip, representing 780,000 acres of Public Land, for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State the Board of Commissioners now offer this Land Scrip to the public.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor-General's office, at Harrisburg, until Wednesday, August 15, 1866.

This land may be located in any State or Territory by the holders of the scrip upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor General, one third of which must paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.

J. M. CAMPBELL, Surveyor-General,
For the Board of Commissioners
HARRISBURG, July 11, 1866. 7 11 1m

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1139 GIRARD Street
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 27, 1866.

WHITE ASH ANTHRACITE COAL.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, August 7, 1866, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department 500 tons best quality White Ash Anthracite Coal, of such sizes as may be required, and in such quantities as may be ordered, from August 10, 1866 to April 30, 1867 with the privilege of increasing the quantity to 5000 tons, to weigh 2240 pounds to the ton, to be inspected by an inspector appointed on the part of the Government, to be delivered free of charge at all places ordered in this city; also, on board of vessels at the Port of Philadelphia, in good order and condition, free of slate, bone, dust, and all other impurities.

In case of failure to deliver the Coal in sufficient quantities, and at the proper time and place, the Department reserves the right to make good any deficiency by open purchase at the contractor's risk and expense.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two or more responsible parties, their responsibility to be certified to by a United States judge, attorney, or collector of the port that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into written obligations, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, to furnish the proposed supplies agreeably to contract.

No proposition will be considered unless the terms of this advertisement (a copy of which should accompany each proposal) are complied with.

Proposals to be made out in duplicate on the regular printed forms, which may be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed too high or unreasonable is reserved, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

The envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for Coal," and addressed to the undersigned.

Bids will be opened on Tuesday, August 7, 1866, 12 o'clock M., and bidders are requested to be present.

By order of
Bvt Brig. Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Ass't Q. M. General U. S. Army.
GEORGE R. ORME,
7 27 9t Captain and Ass't Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR SALE OF WOOD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1866

Sealed Proposals are invited at this office until 12 o'clock noon, MONDAY, August 6, 1866 for the purchase of (18,000) THIRTEEN THOUSAND CORDS OF GOVERNMENT WOOD, located as follows:—

(1400) FOURTEEN HUNDRED CORDS at the Kendall Green Wood Yard, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about one mile from the depot of said road in this city.

This wood consists of about ONE-THIRD (⅓) PINE and TWO-THIRDS (⅔) OAK) and is piled immediately along the track of the railroad.

(11,600) ELEVEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED CORDS at the Wood Yard, three-quarters of a mile north of Alexandria, on the line of the Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown Railroad.

This wood consists of about TWO-THIRDS (⅔) PINE and ONE-THIRD (⅓) OAK, is piled along the track, and is distant about one-half of a mile from a wharf on the Potomac river, leading to which there is a direct and level road.

All of the wood offered for sale is of good or fair quality, and thoroughly seasoned.

Proposals will be received for quantities from (50) fifty cords and upwards, with privilege of taking all of either or both lots.

Payment to be made in Government funds, immediately after the opening of the bids, and upon measurement of the wood.

The right is reserved of rejecting any or all proposals deemed disadvantageous to the United States. M. I. LUDINGTON,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
7 16 18t Department of Washington.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from		$22 00 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE	do	50 00 to 250
HEAVY do	do	75 00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS		27 50 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING		15 00 to 70
STAGE AND TEAM	do	30 00 to 80
LADIES' SADDLE,	do	12 00 to 150
GENTS do	do	8 00 to 7

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosette, Horse Covers Brushes, Combs Sponge, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Traveling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises

J 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS.

2 15 No. 114 MARKET Street.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of

Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 8 15§

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·50, $1·75.
H. DIXON
4 18wfm No. 21 S. EIGHTH St.

SUMMER RESORTS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that his house is now open for the season and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.

Stable room on the premises.

All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange.

GEORGE HAYDAY,
6 14 thstu2m PROPRIETOR.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,

Opened on the 1st Day of June, 1866.

GEORGE J. BOLTON,

6 27wfm2m PROPRIETOR.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Will open for the reception of guests on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866.

DODWORTH'S BAND engaged for the season.

Persons desiring to engage rooms will address

BROWN & WOELPPER
PROPRIETORS, ATLANTIC CITY,
Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,
6 9 2mrp* Philadelphia.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public.

McNUTT & MASON,
6 22 tf PROPRIETORS.

BROWN'S MILLS BOARDING HOUSE.

The former patrons and friends of the Boarding House originally kept by the Brown family at Brown's Mills, in the township of Pemberton, county of Burlington and State of New Jersey, are hereby informed that the subscriber is now ready to accommodate all who will favor him with their company.

THOMAS SCATTERGOOD.

N. B.—Stages for the accommodation of passengers to and from Brown's Mills, will run from Pemberton to depot.

JOHN HAVENS,
6 23sw2m Proprietor of Stages.

SUMMER TRAVEL,

Via North Pennsylvania Railroad,

SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO

WILKESBARRE,	MAUCH CHUNK,
EASTON,	ALLENTOWN,
BETHLEHEM,	HAZLETON

AND ALL POINTS IN THE

Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys,

Commodious Cars,
Smooth Track,
Fine Scenery,
Excellent Hotels

Are the Specialities of this Route.

Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.

The new road between the summit of the mountain and Wilkesbarre opens up views of unsurpassed beauty, and the new hotel provides the best and most ample accommodations for summer visitors.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal points, issued FROM TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at reduced rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening.

Excursion Tickets to Wilkesbarre, good for ten days, issued any day.

THROUGH TRAINS.

Cars leave the Depot, THIRD and THOMPSON Streets at 7 30 A. M., 3 30 P. M., and 5 15 P. M.

For particulars, see time table in another column.

6 9 2m1p ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE, CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday. On and after THURSDAY, June 28, 1866, trains will leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6 00 A. M.
Mail	7 30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9 15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2 00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4 15 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE ATLANTIC.

Special Excursion	5 18 P. M.
Mail	4 45 P. M.
Freight	1 33 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7 00 A. M.
Accommodation	8 50 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street 5 30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson 6 32 A. M.
Handsfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street 10 15 A. M. and 2 00 P. M.
Leaves Haddonfield 1 00 P. M. and 5 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic leaves Vine street at 7 30 A. M. and Atlantic at 4 45 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic $2 Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

Tickets for sale at No 828 Chesnut street (Continental Hotel) and at the office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 26 S. Fifth street.

The Philadelphia Express Company, Principal Office No 26 S. Fifth street, Branch Office No 320 N Wharves, above Vine will attend to the usual branches of express business along the line of the Road, and deliver baggage, etc., to and from all trains

Goods of every description called for and forwarded by express to Atlantic City and all way stations on the road Baggage checked from residence at Philadelphia to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City

6 25 2m JOHN G BRYANT Agent

CAMDEN AND AMBOY, PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON, AND BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROADS.

GRAND EXCURSION ARRANGEMENT FOR TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVEL TO NIAGARA FALLS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, THE WHITE MOUNTAINS LAKE GEORGE, SARATOGA, DELAWARE WATER GAP, ETC. ETC

These excursion routes are arranged for the special accommodation of tourists and pleasure travellers, enabling them to visit the celebrated watering places of the North, at much less than regular rates of fare

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866 and entitle the holder to stop over at any point on the route.

For tickets, information, and circulars descriptive of the routes, apply at the Ticket Office of the Company No 828 CHESNUT Street Continental Hotel.

6 30 2m W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing MONDAY July 16, 1866 Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—

9·00 A. M.	Morning Mail, due 12 25.
2 00 P. M.	Accommodation due 6 P. M.
4 00 P. M.	Fast Express due 7 05

Returning will leave Cape Island—

8·30 A. M.	Morning Mail due 10·07.
9 00 A. M.	Fast Express, due 12·07.
5 00 P. M.	Express, due 8 52.

Ticket Offices, at Ferry foot of Market street, and No 828 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel

Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No 828 Chesnut street can by saving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express.

6 28 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

SUMMER RESORTS.

EXCURSIONISTS

TOURISTS,

AND

Pleasure Seekers

TO

NIAGARA FALLS,

Lake Ontario, The Thousand Islands, Rapids of the River St. Lawrence, Montreal Quebec Riviere du Loup, Saguenay River, White Mountains, Portland Boston, Lake George, Saratoga, New York, etc. etc. etc., will find it to their advantage to procure

THROUGH TICKETS,

WHICH ARE SOLD AT REDUCED RATES AT THE TICKET OFFICE OF THE

CATAWISSA RAILROAD LINE,

No. 425 CHESNUT STREET.

Passengers have choice of several routes to Niagara Falls, and Through Tickets are sold down Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence, to Ogdensburg, Montreal, and Quebec, via the American and English Line of Steamers, passing the Thousand Islands and the Rapids of the River St. Lawrence by daylight, returning to New York or Boston by

FIFTY DIFFERENT ROUTES.

These routes offer to pleasure seekers scenery unsurpassed in this country.

No extra charge for meals or state rooms on steamers between Niagara Falls and Montreal.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866, and entitle the holders to stop over at any point on the route.

For further information and Guide Books descriptive of the Routes, apply at the Company's Office, No. 425 CHESNUT Street. N. VAN HORN,
6 13w2m2m Passenger Agent.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J.,

is now open for the reception of visitors.

7 5 1m REES J. SNOEMAKER, Proprietor.

The Saturday 4½ P. M. line from Vine street wharf returns on Monday, arriving in Philadelphia at 9 A. M.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This spacious and elegant establishment will open for the reception of guests on or before the 27th day of June, 1866.

6 15 1m w2m ROBERT B LEEDS, Proprietor.

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO., beg most respectfully to call the attention of the public at large to their newly-invented Patent,

THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST,

which, by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the prevention of burglaries, etc.

The following are some of its great advantages:—

1st. Simplicity of construction cheapness and ease in application, so that a servant or child may set it.

2d. Freedom from danger to persons or property.

3d. Universality of application to any part of a door, Window, Grating, Shutter, Gate, Garden, Preserve, Fish Pond etc.

4th. It gives a check to burglars by alarming the inmates, neighbors and police.

5th The mind is relieved from much painful anxiety, in female loneliness or old age especially when articles of great value are kept in the house.

6th It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten on chamber doors.

7th. Its construction is simple and not liable to get out of order.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY INSTRUMENT.

We have put our article at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, inclusive of 25 caps and it cannot be got cheaper either from us or from our agents. For further particulars inquire of or address,

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO.,
Office, No. 524 WALNUT Street,
Room No 18.

We will send the ALARMIST to any part of the country on receipt of price, and 25 cents extra for postage.

Country Agents wanted, 6 29 3m

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER.

WM. MILLWARD, D. S. WINEBRENER.

MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURERS SUPPLIES,

No. 118 MARKET Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

Cotton and Woollen Machinery,

Dealers in Manufacturers' Supplies of every description.

Oak Tanned Leather Belting,

AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING

Of best quality and manufacture. [4 25 3mrp

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines high and low pressure, Iron Boilers Water Tanks Propellers, etc etc. respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears blocks falls, etc etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C NEAFIE,
8 2 1§ JOHN P. LEVY, BEACH and PALMER Street's.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE, WILLIAM H. MERRICK,

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,

PHILADELPHIA

MERRICK & SONS,

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land River and Marine Service

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats etc.

Castings of all kinds, of best iron or brass

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations etc

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines etc.

Sole Agents for N. Bilieux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS, OFFICE, No. 65 N FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1 15 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

ALSO, PHILADA'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

FOR SALE BY

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 § No. 1122 MARKET STREET.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Sheet-iron Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers HARPER & THOMPSON,
5 19 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street

A CHAPTER ON PEARLS.

BY AN EXPERIENCED JEWELLER.

Pearls are obtained from a bivalve known as the pearl oyster, found at great depths in the Indian Seas. These oysters are of great size, measuring from nine to ten inches in diameter, and known to naturalists as the *Maleagrina Margaritifera*. The larger pearls are usually found in the beard of the fish, the smaller in the flesh. The deeper the water, according to the experience of the divers, the larger the pearls. Pearls are composed of a series of concentric layers, of a thin gelatinous membrane, alternating with layers of carbonate of lime (specific gravity 2·68), and are supposed to be concretions formed by a disease peculiar to this species of oyster.

Besides those known as oriental, there is a class commonly called Scotch pearls, procured from a particular variety of mussel found in Scotch rivers, and in other rivers of Europe, as the Moldava in Bohemia, the Conway in Wales, etc. The Tay, near Perth, according to Mr. Pennant, produced at one time a great number, the value of which was reckoned at several hundreds a year; but the supply is now very limited, and the pearls themselves of little value. Some, however, of a good size and fine lustre are occasionally picked up here and there. Suetonius asserts, and it will be new to many, that Julius Cæsar, a great admirer of pearls, was induced to invade Britain, in order to secure the valuable pearls found there. According to Pliny and Tacitus, he brought back to Rome a buckler covered with British pearls, which he dedicated to Venus Genetrix, and caused it to be hung up in her temple.

Besides the pearls got in the oyster, there are often excrescences upon the mother-of-pearl shell, somewhat of the nature of the pearl itself, and which often assume very irregular and grotesque shapes; they are called baroques, and, when large and fine, bring high prices. One of the most singular of the baroques represents a Chinese, with crossed legs, and another has the appearance of a bearded dog; this term is also applied to a flat or ill-shaped pearl, if of considerable size. When pearl shells are smooth and regular in shape, there is less chance of finding pearls inside, but, when deformed or distorted, they are almost sure to yield some.

The richly variegated substance so well known as mother-of-pearl (French, *nacre*), "dyed with rainbow tints," and beautifully opalescent, is the shell of the oyster formed by the calcareous cuvie of the fish. It has "the brightness of the morning, or the glowing tints of the evening sky;" in other words, the color of the prism softened, retained, and made permanent. The finest nacreous shells are those of Manilla, which are very large and brilliant, with yellow edges. Those from Singapore are larger, but of a dead white.

The whiter the pearl the more highly is it valued; not of a chalky, but of a brilliant silvery brightness, called orient, from the resemblance which this lustre has to the first faint blush of the rising sun mingling with the silvery clouds, a lustre which cannot be imparted to factitious pearls, whatever resemblance they may otherwise possess. Some pearls are so slightly colored as only to be detected by comparing then with others which are perfectly white; buta large number are decidedly yellow, others are pink or bluish, and some perfectly black. Tavernier mentions having seen six, weighing together twelve hundred carats, as black as jet, butno purchaser could then be found for them, although blackish and pink pearls are now in demand, to some extent. The whitest pearls have the greatest number of layers; those fished on the coasts of Kurah and Congo are said to be of superior color and roundness, many of them having eight layers, while those got at other fishings have sometimes only five. The water on these coasts is too deep, unfortunately, to make the fishing profitable.

Perls cannot be assisted by art; when taken from the shell they merely require to be drilled, and cleaned with the dust produced by the operation—those not drilled are called, in the trade virgin pearls. Some dealers try to improv ill-colored pearls by boiling them in a solution of potash, which, if it makes them white, does so at the expense of their lustre and tenacity; others bake them in bread put into be oven; some, again, recommend rubbing themwith boiled salted rice, when hot. It is said hat, in Ceylon, "widows"—that is, pearls discored by having been worn for a length of time-are restored to their original whiteness by beng swallowed and retained in the stomachs of chickens for a few hours, until acted upon by the gstric juice. Pearls are sized by passing them hrough sieves of ten different degrees of fineess.

Pearls are extremely difficult to match, especiallythose of large size. On this account they were alled *unio* (or single) by the Romans. It may ppear, at first sight, singular that such difficty should exist; but size, shape, shades of colr, and many circumstances besides, make it all ut impossible to make up even a single row f perfectly matched pearls, jewellers havin sometimes to wait for years to complete a row containing not more than thirty or forty, only tlerably well matched, after all. Before the lat Emperor Nicholas could make out a sufficint number of well-matched pearls, for a necklae to present to the Empress, he had to wait twnty-five years. By purchasing every fine perl which came in his way, and exchanging oters, during that period, he at length succeed in laying at the feet of her Imperial Highnes one supposed to be the finest in the world.

Pear of good color, although badly shaped, were ailable for much of the strung pearl work a vogue about thirty years ago, but, although not altogether unfashionable, this class of wor is less patronized, at present, than it was thn. Although the use of pearls, whether set or trung, has been on the decline for at least frty years, their price has kept rising, notwithstnding.

Seedbearls are not sold in single rows, but so much a ounce; they are little used in England, exceptor strung pearl work, but are more used in Frace and other European countries, from being orked into embroidery. The great mart for thesale of seed pearls is Cuina and other parts of the East, where they are not only used extensely for embroidery of every description, but arsupposed to form one of the most potent ingredints of the majoon or elixir of life—a univeral panacea throughout China, Hindoostan, Irsia, and the Japanese Empire. These majoon, under the name of electuaries, were, at a ti not very remote, highly thought of in this country, and were composed of many precios stones, besides pearls. The world-renowned medicine called the "Five Precious Fragments," consisting of rubies, sapphire, emeralds, topazes, and jacinths; these, pounded and mixed ith pearls and other substances of a more cestible kind, were considered a sovereign remedy for every complaint.

Durig the last illness of King Edward I, at Lannemet, in 1307, among other medicines prescribedwas a comforting electuary made with amber, nusk, pearls, and jacinths, also a sweetened dnk sharpened with pearls and corals. There as also "one precious electuary called Dyatamron, or an antidote to fate," the component of which have been unfortunately lost to the orld but no doubt pearls and precious stones ere part of the ingredients. These medicins were valuable in one sense, although not a sovereign remedy in this case, "for ye kinge he died." Both were compounded and administeredunder the direction of Dr. Nicholas Tyngewick (who afterward embalmed the body), a physician eld in the highest repute, and described as a man of honest life, good conversation, and emient science.

Leoni di Soletto, an Italian physician of eminence, prcribed a drink of dissolved pearls to Lorenzo tl Magnificent, when suffering from gout.

The pearl ister is found in large beds, but always at considerable depths. One of these banks is oppite to Condatchy (Ceylon), and is twenty miles in length. On this bank the fishing for pels was carried on in the days of the Romans, nd, from the great care with which the fisings have been conducted, are as productivenow as they ever have been. The whole length is divided into seven lots, one only being fished in each year, thereby giving opportunity to the fish in the others to reach full maturity. In the Persian Gulf the pearl ishing is prosecuted with considerable energy, pearl oysters being found along the whole extent of the Arabian coast, and in all the islands in the gulf. The entire monopoly is in the hands of the Sheik of Bushire, who considers these islands as his absolute property. The fishing season is divided into two portions, one called the short and cold, the other the long and hot. In the cooler weather of the month of June diving is pursued along the coast in shallow water, but not until the hot months of July and September are the Behrein banks much resorted to. The water on these banks is about seven fathoms deep. The divers are much inconvenienced when the water is cold; indeed, they can do little unless it is as warm as the air; it becomes even more so in the hottest of the summer months. The boats in the Behrein fisheries are stated to be about fifteen hundred, and the entire trade is in the hands of merchants, many of whom are possessed of considerable capital.

After the discovery of America the pearl fisheries on the coast of Columbia became of great value. In 1564, upwards of six hundred and ninety-seven pounds of pearls are said to have been imported into Seville. Besides these, there were three coffers full of small pearls belonging to the king, all of which were sold by the ounce. Those imported by Spanish and Portuguese merchants exceeded thirteen hundred maces (a mace is equal to about four and a half ounces), exclusive of several bags full of pearls belonging to passengers. Towards the end of the sixteenth century, from mismanagement under Spanish rule, the trade in pearls became nearly extinct.

The Ceylon pearl fishing fleet may number five hundred divers. The produce of the fishing, when brought ashore, is divided into four equal parts, three of which belong to the Government in repayment for the expense of fitting out the fleet and for the liberty to fish. The remaining fourth is divided into unequal portions among the boatmen, the boat owner, the tindal, and the divers—the divers receiving twice as much as the boatmen, and the owner rather more than the divers. The oysters, when taken ashore, are put up for sale by auction, in lots of a thousand. After the sale they are left under a guard for thirty days, in order that they may become perfectly decomposed. In this state they are well and carefully washed, the decayed parts removed, and the pearls picked out. The extremely hazardous nature of these auctions may be gathered from the fact, that, while in some instances as many as a hundred pearls of various sizes and qualities may be found in one large oyster, a hundred may be opened without the purchaser finding one. The most costly pearls of the Ceylon fisheries are purchased by Moorish and Hindoo traders, for sale in India, where they find a ready market, the least valuable being sent to Europe.

Although the exertion must be very great when at work, diving for pearls is not considered very injurious to the constitution. The greater danger arises from the number of sharks and sword-fish continually upon the watch. For security against these implacable foes, they secure the services of shark charmers, and load themselves with amulets, without which they never dive. The time which a diver can remain under water varies from a minute and a half to two minutes, but some are able to keep down for four, and even five minutes; but such instances are rare, and to the diver very exhausting.

The decline in the value of pearls in Europe, which commenced in the seventeenth century, may be partly attributed to the more attractive brilliancy of the diamond, after the method of cutting and polishing it was fully understood, and partly to the successful imitation of the pearl itself; close as this resemblance may be, a person accustomed to look at pearls will easily discover the best imitations by their glassy vitreous look, so different from the orient of the true pearl. Minerals have the advantage of pearls in being indestructible and unadulterated by time, whereas pearls, in process of time, moulder into dust. In opening the tomb in which the daughters of Stilicho had been buried, with the whole of their ornaments, for 1118 years, it was found that all the riches contained in it were in good condition, with the exception of the pearls, which were so soft as to crumble between the finger and thumb. Pearls kept in dry magnesia are said never to lose their color or lustre, if excluded from air or moisture. The pearl was in equal favor with the Romans, Egyptians, Hebrews, and other Eastern nations. The story of the large pearl, worth £80,729, dissolved, or more likely pounded, and swallowed by Cleopatra, is too well known to need repetition; but it is, perhaps, not so well known that pearls were the principal ingredients in the love philters of these days, and it is more than likely that this pearl was sacrificed to make a charm of great potency, in order to win back the regards of Antony. A match to this paragon pearl, belonging also to Cleopatra, afterwards fell into the hands of King Agrippa, the favorite of Augustus, who carried it to Rome, and had it halved, to make a pair of earrings, which he presented to adorn the statue of Venus, in the Pantheon, and which, for size and beauty, were the admiration of all who beheld them.

Tavernier, who travelled in India in the seventeenth century, states, in his work on diamonds and pearls, that he purchased at Catifa, in Arabia, a drop-shaped pearl, measuring from an inch and a half to two inches in length, and 0·63 of an inch in diameter at the broadest part. He describes it as perfectly faultless and of great beauty, which it must have been, as he gave the prodigious sum of £110,000 for it. He informs us that he afterwards sold it to the Shah of Persia. The palegrina, or the matchless, which came into the possession of Philip II of Spain, was found at the pearl fishery of Margerita, on the coast of Spanish Colombia, in the Bay of Panama. It is about the size of a pigeon's egg, but with more of a pear shape; its weight is 250 carats, and its estimated value $150,000. It is said to belong now to a Russian princess. The Medici family, who, for centuries, were great patrons of art and arbiters of taste, were great admirers of pearls; many royal and noble ladies of their connection possessed the finest collection to be met with in Europe. Those bequeathed by Catharine de Medicis to Mary Queen of Scots were greatly admired for their size and beauty. In the French crown are several pearls of great value. One weighing 27 5-16 carats, is valued at £8000. Two others, weighing together 57 11-16, are valued at £12,000. The Princess of England, on her marriage with the Prince of Prussia, wore a pearl necklace worth £20,000.

Many different methods are adopted for producing an exact imitation of the pearl. The mode adopted in Paris, according to Baibot, is to fill hollow glass beads with the scales of the bleak fish, which have a pearly, silvery lustre, known as the extract of orient; the same scales are likewise used to coat beads of gypsum, or alabaster soaked in oil and covered with wax. Lemaire, of France, manufactures beads of beautiful lustre, closely resembling the pearl. He adds to 1000 ounces glass beads three ounces of the scales of the bleak fish, half an ounce of fine parchment glue, one ounce white wax, one ounce of pulverized alabaster, with which he gives them an external coating. Artificial pearls are sometimes made by reducing seed, and those which are ill-shaped, to a fine powder, worked up into a paste with pale gum, and made round with a pill machine, or squeezed into a silver mould, so as to give them any desired shape, as when too round they are more readily suspected. When hard enough to handle, they are baked in a loaf, and afterwards covered with the orient amalgam, or the scales of fish. Pearls so made are, however, too expensive for general use, as, however close the resemblance, they are still only an imitation, and easily detected by examination. Factitious pearls of this description are brought as near as possible to the specific gravity of the real gem.—*Abridged from the Glasgow Weekly Herald.*

A St. Louis miss of fifteen eloped with a young Italian the other day, and cheated a minister into marrying them by placing a slip of paper with eighteen written on it in her shoe, and when questioned as to her age, saying she was over eighteen. A wicked lawyer taught her the trick.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR O PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUE HANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, June 4, 1866.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH an CALLOWHILL streets, Philadelphia, at the follow n hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and intermediate Statio

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pot ville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamspo Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, A lentown Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersbur Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lehan n Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6:00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8:55 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:55 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 1:40 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south, at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia 9:10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11:30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12:30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 and 8:15 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:35 A. M. and 12:20 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8:00 P.M., passing Reading at 1:05 and 11:53 A. M and 1:48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9:45 A. M., and 9:15 P. M., passing Reading at 4:49 and 10:52 A. M., and 12:30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M and 2:45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, with out change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7:50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3:20, P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.

TICKETS

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada. The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points, from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville Fort Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 8 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3:15 P. M. 3 15

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866,
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7¾, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2 3, 4¾, 6 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will no stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 3 5, 8, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 4, 6¾, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾ 5¾, 7, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9 40, 11·40 A. M 1·40, 3·40, 5 40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2, 5, and 8 P. M
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12·40, 6·40, an 9·25 minutes P. M

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A.M., 1¾, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8·05 minutes, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5¾, 7, 7 50, 9, 11 A. M., 1¾, 4¾ 6¾ at 8 P. M.

The 5¾ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾, 4 and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5¾, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 4¾ 5¾, 6¾, 8·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6¾, 7¾, 8·20, 9¾, 11¾, A. M., 2, 5, 6¾ 8¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M., 1¾, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7:30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3:30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc reaching Easton at 6:45 P. M.

At 5:15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 2:30 and 4:15 P. M

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6:25 A. M. and 12:25 Noon, an 6:15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6:40 A. M., 3:15 and 5:30 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6:00 A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 10:50 A. M., and 2:15 P. M

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:30 P. M,
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.

5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing MONDAY, July 16, 1866 Leave Philadelphia as follows:—

For Cape May, 9 A. M., Mail; 2 P. M., Accommodation; 4 P. M., Fast Express

For Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate points, 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Millville, and intermediate points, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Woodbury Accommodation, 6 P. M.

RETURNING:

Leave Cape May at 6:30 A. M., Mail; 9 A. M., Fast Express; 5 P. M., Express.

Leave Bridgeton 7 15 A. M. and 3 50 P. M. Freight 6 30 P. M.

Leave Salem 7 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. Freight 5:45 P. M.

Leave Millville 6:35 A. M. and 6:38 P. M. Freight 11:03 A. M.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7:00 A. M. until 5:00 P. M. That received before 9:00 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

The West Jersey Express Company will attend to all the usual branches of Express business. A Special Messenger accompanies each through train. Office No. 5 WALNUT Street Philadelphia. 7 2

1866—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9 30 A. M
Leave Erie at 4·45 P. M., arrive at New York 4 10 P. M
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila
R. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER General Sup't, Williamsport.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, July 2, 1866, Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4:15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8 15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 12:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. The 4:30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6 30 7:45 and 9:30 A. M., 4 and 6:30 P. M. The 7 15 A. M. train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4 30 and 6 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE

Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4:36 and 10 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 7 28, 7·55, 10 14, and 11·40 A. M., 4·43, 5·10, 7:26, and 10 36 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·15 A. M., Way-mail, 9·20 A. M., Express, 1 10 P. M., Express, 6·35 P. M., Express 8·25 P. M., Express

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE

Leave Chester at 4 49 and 8 52 A. M., and 3 38 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 5 23 and 9 33 A. M. and 4·15 P. M.

Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6·45 P. M. Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and Intermediate stations at 4 45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 4 20 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 7 15 A. M. train for Philadelphia.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast Perryville Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express, 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.

Accommodation Train at 11 30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 8:25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grac, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6 20 P. M.

4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad company's Lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK

and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz:— FARE

At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation $2 25

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express 3 00

At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express 3 00

At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation 2·25

At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation, 2d class 1 50

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11·30, P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco Bevery, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE At 11 A. M., 4:30, 6:45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $2·00. The 6:45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3:30, 4:30, 5, and 6:45 P. M. and 5 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 and 10 15 A. M. 12 M., 3, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10 15 A. M. for Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghampton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

June 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of each Trains Mann's Baggage Express will call at the Hotels and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train.....at 8:00 A. M
Day Express.....at 10:00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1.....at 11 00 "
Fast Line and Erie Express*.....at 12 00 M.
Harrisburg Accommodation.....at 2 30 P. M
Lancaster Accommodation.....at 4:00 "
Paoli Accommodation No. 2.....at 5:00 "
Pittsburgh and Erie Mail**.....at 9 00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3.....at 10 00 "
Philadelphia Express†.....at 11:10 "

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express.....at 12:40 A. M
Philadelphia Express†.....at 7:10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1.....at 8:2 "
Columbia Train.....at 9:00 "
Lancaster Train.....at 12:40 P. M
Fast Line.....at 1 10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2.....at 4 10 "
Day Express.....at 5:50 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3.....at 7:30 "
Harrisburg Accommodation.....at 9:50 "

* Daily, except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday. All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

**Running through from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and Erie without change of cars.

Sunday Accommodation Trains for Paoli and intermediate stations leave Philadelphia at 9:00 A. M. and 7 00 P. M., returning leave Paoli at 6 50 A. M. and 4:50 P. M.

A TICKET OFFICE

Is located at No. 631 Chesnut street, where Tickets to all important points may be procured, and full information given by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.

Also at Thirty-first and Market streets, on application to THOMAS H PARKE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations apply to FRANCIS FUSE, No. 127 DOCK Street.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. 3 12

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads, INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon and 4 and 8 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Bevdere Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers, and consignees, must, in every instance be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fourteenth street near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1 North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment.

For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12 two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond, as follows:—

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6:45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5 45 P. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5 26 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6 05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6 00 A. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 6 30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6 10 A. M.

Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.

First-class sleeping cars attached to the night trains.

The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.

Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington and Alexandria

W. H. McCAFFERTY,
General Superintendent.

COAL.

ONE TRIAL

SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.

—

WHITNEY & HAMILTON,

LEHIGH,

SCHUYLKILL,

AND BITUMINOUS

COAL,

No. 935 North NINTH Street,

Above Poplar, East Side. [62

JAMES O'BRIEN,

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of

HUMBUGS.

ALL THE FOOLS NOT DEAD YET.

Fortune Tellers and Their Tricks of Trade.

LUCKY BAGS AND LUCKY NUMBERS.

Wonderful Means of Making Fortunes Rapidly.

THE PARTNERSHIP DODGE.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

"When Folly, frequent harbinger of crime,
Unfolds her motley store to suit the time;
When knaves and fools combined o'er all prevail,
When Justice baits and Right begins to fail.
Even then the bold st start from public sneers,
Afraid or shame, unknown to other fears,
More darkly sin, by satire kept in awe,
And shrink from ridicule, though not from law."
LORD BYRON.

"The fools are not all dead yet." What an old hackneyed expression! It is the first thought when we learn of somebody being "taken in." It is the first thought when we hear of the failure of a bad speculation. Yet how apt we are to blind ourselves to our own peculiar little credulities, and see with magnifying glasses those of other people!

Ever since the world began, we might almost say, there have been unscrupulous men who for the sake of gain or for mere notoriety will play on the credulity of others. In earlier times, indeed, superstition was more deeply seated; and it was the exception, not the rule, to find a person who was not liable to the charge of being superstitious. It was in those earlier ages a matter of religion to blind the understanding and lead reason astray. The alchemists, with their pretended transmutation of the baser metals into gold—the astrologers, with their reading of human destinies in the appearance and motion of the stars—the religious impostors, with their miracles, were all not only countenanced, but looked up to with a reverence almost equal to that felt for a deity.

Of these grand families of impostors, the alchemists are the only ones that have not survived. Yes! All the civilization, all the enlightenment of centuries of learning, all the exposures of the tricks of charlatans and mountebanks, have not sufficed to deter the fools from running after the humbugs who pretend to supernatural powers. Pick up our daily papers, as we sit in our parlors or in our places of business, and we will find their columns devoted to the advertising of the fortune-tellers and the all-curing quacks.

As a matter of course, these cheats are generally most successful with the great unwashed. It is in the lower quarters of our cities, where the "Old Clo'men" and the petty pawnbroker hold forth, that we meet them. But, sooth to say, it is not the ignorant only, it is not the poor down-trodden laborer who alone seeks their aid. The rich and educated, that is, those supposed to be educated, may be seen consulting the false oracles, ruining their health by quackery.

THE "LUCKY" MAN.

There is one brilliant specimen of the genus humbug that we just now call to mind. He keeps, or kept, a small place near Fifth and Lombard streets. Dr. Gohan is his name, we believe. He is rather a spruce-looking old darkey, and carries himself with all the strutting pomposity of the real old darkey "gemman of de first water." The Doctor is an oracle. What he don't know is not worth knowing. Talk of self-importance! Perhaps you have seen the inimitable Clarke in his personation of "Major De Boots?" Well, the Doctor has got his port and strut to perfection, and he impresses all around him with the sense of his dignity. Although he calls himself a doctor, it is principally as a doctor of the black art that he is celebrated.

He tells lucky numbers. In doing so he falls into a simulated deep sleep, and at intervals between the sonorous snores he calls out, perhaps, four; several snores, eleven; some more snoring, forty-four; and so until all who wish to invest in lottery tickets are supplied.

The fools believe implicitly in his power, and rush frantically after the tickets. Then again, he sells lucky bags. What are these? we hear you ask. Well, just imagine a little leather or woollen bag, tied with a piece of twine around the neck, and filled with bits of nails (toe and tenpenny), pieces of stone, brass and other bits of rubbish, and you have the contents. Some "charming" words are repeated over them, and they are supposed to keep off bad luck of every description. The negroes, who principally deal in these, would suffer anything or everything to be taken from them in preference to having these removed from their necks.

THE TREASURE FINDER.

If any person dreams three times that he or she has found a treasure, and has superstition strong enough, a visit to the Doctor will test its truth. If the spot is available, the professor takes a wand of steel, about a foot long, and covered with silver plating, and nicely balancing it on his forefinger, proceeds to the lucky spot. Almost invariably the wand refuses to be attracted out of its equilibrium, and the old wiseacre will shake his head and solemnly say, "No money dar; nothing um dar," and the victim is satisfied.

Once the Doctor lost his watch and chain. He went around among his darkey acquaintances and patrons, and with his pompous, important manner told them, that "If dat watch and chain am not brung back what war tuk from, in four-and-eight hours, I will make the fellar dat tuk it stand stock still, until he drops down into a heap o' dirt-ah." In less than the time specified the watch was brought back. On a second occasion he was not so fortunate, and had his credit considerably damaged by his bad success. Since then another thief stole his watch again, and he threatened to turn the thief into "ashes" if it were not brought back inside of twenty-four hours. Perhaps the time being too short, or owing to some other reason, the watch was not forthcoming, and the old fellow lost some of his consequence.

One of the favorite dodges of the old impostor is to have a light York wagon drawn up to his door when his place is pretty full, and then putting on his coat with a great exhibition of nervous bustle, he would shake his head and wring his hands, and in great excitement would tell his customers, "I can't tend to you! I can't tend to you! Too much business! Can't wait!" and off he would rush. Then driving around for a few squares, he would come back all in a perspiration, and rush into his store and out of his coat, and rolling up his cuffs, would tell them, "Now I tend to ye—only a few minutes—only a few minutes." The old wretch at the same time would have nothing to attend to outside. He succeeds thus in blinding not only the poor and ignorant, but the wealthy and those who ought to know better. From the wealthier classes he takes nothing but gold, and he finds no trouble in lining his pockets well with his fees. There are plenty more of the same description as the Doctor. He is only the representative of his class.

YE LOOKER INTO YE FUTURE.

If we look at the advertising columns of almost any daily or weekly paper, we shall very probably see a notice of some wonderful and gifted person (woman generally) who sees far into the future. We must say, however, that these advertisements are getting scarcer in the papers, as they seem to rather forbear encouraging them as much as they used to in old times. Among the most famous, or rather notorious, of these was

MADAME ADOLPH.

She was, indeed, a wonderful woman. What could not she do? She can tell you all you ever have done, and all you ever expect to do, without ever seeing your face. As for matrimonial matters, why, there—ha! ha!—Madame is at home. She will tell you who is your intended, and when the happy day will come off. She even knows the color of the eyes, the shade of the hair (and take heed, ye fair ones), the shades of temper. Another most wonderful thing—she can learn you secrets by which you can charm the most obstinate and cold heart. "Pooh! pooh!" we hear some hard-headed skeptic exclaim, "why did she not charm up a rich husband for herself, so she need not work for a living?" Why, bless your doubting heart, she does not work for the love of it. She glories in the great work—it is her appointed mission.

THE ORACLE AT HOME.

Suppose we make a call on the great and infallible Madame, and see if we are going to have a "destiny." It is not far from the business quarters of the city, and the evening is very cool and pleasant. We pause before the house ever we ring, and observe the outside of the oracular abode. There is nothing peculiar, nothing imposing about it. A plain three-story brick, with its Philadelphia shutters, the upper stories green, the lower story white, meet our gaze. We ring the bell with an involuntary nervous sort of feeling, and inquiring of the ugly looking negress if the Madame is in, we are ushered into a very plainly furnished ante-room, and are informed that she is "engaged," but that she will attend to us presently. We look around us again, but still there are no symbols of the black art. A feeling of disappointment involuntarily creeps over us at not at least seeing a skull and crossbones. The only thing we observe that would point out the peculiarity of the mistress' calling, are the framed pictures of two or three celebrated magicians hanging on the wall.

In a few minutes she enters, and wishes to know what she can do for us. Instead of the tall, solemn, dark-eyed woman, clad in black, with a cabalistic chain around her neck, we see a quite ordinary-looking person, with rather quick, sharp eyes, and a very observant, self-possessed manner. She looks to be every inch a woman of the world, yet there is nothing very striking about her, except her eyes, which are restless, and ever appearing to try to read you. Her dress is some plain brown material, without much ornament of any kind. On learning our business, we are ushered into the "sanctum," that dread temple of mysteries. It is rather a fine large room, handsomely furnished, and on one of the side tables is a very handsomely embossed Japanese cabinet. Several beautiful and costly books on astrology and kindred subjects lie on another table. On the walls hang some rich paintings of some of the most remarkable events of the world's history. All these things we hurriedly note as we enter. She very cordially directs us to be seated, and then going to the Japanese cabinet, she opens a drawer, and takes out a pack of cards, on which, instead of the customary clubs, spades, etc., there are various cabalistic insignia.

These she commences to shuffle, at the same time drawing us into a brisk conversation. We then cut the cards, and she proceeds with her dread secrets. She does really tell us some things in our past history and some things we intended to do, which, if we had not a good memory, and on our guard, would startle us; but we recollect having given her the cue in the previous conversation. In regard to the future she evinces considerable shrewdness and knowledge of human nature, in the way in which she "piles it on." Here she is in her element, and her bright eyes flash as she proceeds with a delightful lot of generalities that would have tickled the old Delphic Oracle himself by their cloudy ambiguity. In fact, to most intellects, the information was as clear as "Nile mud." We were "going to be married happily," "make a fortune" (we don't see it), there were going to be a few drawbacks," but we would live in happiness and peace, and finally "die in a pot of grease," etc. etc.

We leave her with a kind of feeling akin to contempt, and as we turn from her door we burst into a guffaw to think how foolish people can be to believe in such nonsense. Madame does, indeed, succeed in blinding those poor, credulous souls who believe anything that is told them with an air of authority. More especially is this the fact in regard to the ladies, the sweet, credulous creatures. Tell them you don't believe the "Madame," and they will shrug their pretty shoulders with a most impatient air, and look at you as if they thought you were a fit subject for a lunatic asylum.

We give the Madame as an illustration of her class. They are all educated in the same school. Those who are not accustomed to close observation and logical reasoning on facts as they occur, are very apt to be deceived by the plausibility of this class of impostors. They evince a great deal of shrewdness in their dealing in generalities, and in applying information gained unwittingly from their dupes, or intended dupes, to carry out their deceptions. How well they succeed in this is a matter of notoriety—too well known by all who have any knowledge of what is going on around them to be disputed. It is a weakness that is well played on: the desire to know the future. What blushing young damsel but wants the picture of the future sharer of her joys, or would learn the dear one's name? What youth but wants to know the color of his future mistress' eye and the shade of her hair?

MORE WONDERFUL WONDERS.

But listen. We have a whole batch more of these wonderful people. Here is one now; and who can resist opening the eyes in wonder that such a prodigy can live and breathe and have its being in this wonderfully prosaic world of ours? We find it in a literary paper called a "magazine," that has got a huge circulation among the young ladies. It is too good to abridge, and we clip it entire. Read:—

☞ KNOW THY DESTINY.—MADAME REMINGTON, the world-renowned Astrologist, Clairvoyant, and Psychometrician, who has astonished the scientific classes of the Old World, has now located herself at West Troy, N. Y. Madame Remington possesses such wonderful powers of second sight as to enable her to impart knowledge of the greatest importance to the single or married of either sex. While in a state of trance she delineates the very features of the person you are to marry, also by the aid of an instrument of intense power, known as the Psychomotrope, guarantees to produce a life-like picture of the future husband or wife of the applicant, together with date of marriage, position in life, leading traits of character, etc. This is no humbug, as thousands of testimonials can assert. She will send, when desired, a certificate or written guarantee, that the picture is what it purports to be. By enclosing a small lock of hair and stating place of birth, age, disposition, and complexion, and enclosing 50 cents and stamped envelope addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture and desired information by return mail. All communications sacredly confidential. Address in confidence, Madame Gertrude Remington, P. O. Box 297, West Troy, N. Y.

Don't the nerves tingle and the blood halt in its circulation as we learn of the existence of that fearful "instrument of intense power known as the Psychomotrope?" All these wonders are for the mere pittance of *fifty cents!* Truly, we are living in an age of wonders. Solomon did not know what he was saying when he said there was "nothing new under the sun." And the dear good lady, she is not merely "strictly confidential," but she is "*sacredly*" so. We think we see some of our readers feel in their pockets for a fifty cent "plaster," and rush frantically around for a pair of shears to sever a curly lock to send to the "sacredly confidential" Madame." *O tempore! O mores!*

We look a little further, and lo! another strange instrument. Listen with bated breath to this:—

☞ MONS. C. W. BRIGGS, THE RENOWNED French clairvoyant and trance medium, celebrated the world over for his marvellous powers of second sight, especially in Europe, can reveal the past, present and future of either sex, and, with the aid of the Horiscopticon, will produce the likeness of your future wife or husband, date of marriage, etc. The applicant on sending a lock of hair stating color of eyes and age, enclosing 50 cents, and stamped envelope addressed to yourself, will receive the desired information and the picture, with a guarantee that it is what it purports to be. Address Mons. C. W. Briggs, P. O. Drawer 119, Albany, N. Y.

We fall to wondering over the exhaustless power of invention, and when those remarkable instruments were patented. Another thought arises. Why do these men and women who are so celebrated in Europe ever condescend to come to this benighted country? And, "all the world over," too, is the great Monsieur celebrated. Fourth of July is nothing to him. What wild dances the Feejee chiefs must have had around that terrible instrument, the "Horiscopticon!" Imagine the "tailed" men of Burmah gazing, with awe in their hairy faces, at the wonderful instrument, or the wild astonishment of the Australian bushmen. O Mons! Mons! truly you have

"Sailed the seas over,
And crossed the wide ocean,"

and all to no purpose, other than to settle down in a country village, and tell fortunes through the kind P. O. at fifty cents a head. Oh, fie!

We will hurriedly glance at a few more of these public benefactors. Here is one that is well headed:—

☞ WONDERFULLY STRANGE.—MADAME F. Preston, Clairvoyant Medium la ely returned from Spain, can produce, by means of the Spanish Horoscope, a perfect likeness of your future husband or wife, with his name, locality of married life, pecuniary circumstances, occupation, full description, date of marriage, and other items of interest to you. She can produce thousands of testimonials as to her ability, and will cheerfully refund the money to any person dissatisfied. Please state your age, color of hair and eyes, and enclose 50 cents, with prepaid envelope, and you will hear from me by return mail. Address Madame Preston, Box 325, Brooklyn, Kings county N. Y.

That "Spanish horoscope" she alludes to so mysteriously is no doubt a "wrinkle." We may see numerous other advertisements all pretty much to the same effect.

Here is one that is rather different. It is of a more scientific turn. The *learned Master* shows the uninitiated how to do the "little go." And all for no money—free, gratis, for nothing. Only send a stamped envelope, ye despairing ones who have been "presented with a mitten," or have been "jilted." Read! read! ye afflicted!

☞ PHYCOMETRIC FASCINATION.—A TREATise on the Art of "soul charming," showing the only true and scientific method of gaining the affections of either sex, Sent free on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope. Address Professor J. Conrad Faraday, Master of Arts. Box 2446, Cleveland, O.

By-the-way, we wonder where he got his diploma?

Casting our eyes over the same paper, we start with a feeling as if we had found an old friend—the gipsies. Ain't they a wonderful people? They are or have been lately in our midst, and only see what power they possess! We need only append the following:—

☞ HOW TO GET RICH.—NOTICE.—THOSE wishing to become rich or succeed in anything they wish, should send for one or all of the Gipsies' Seven Secret Charms. Thousands have done so and now rejoice. They cost but little and do much good. For further particulars send stamp and get full explanation, to E. F. Mayo, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

Our policemen in the Sixteenth District may now rest easy. All the rolls of greenbacks came from a knowledge of the "seven secrets." We wonder if the advertiser, E. T. Mayo, belongs to that band. If so, he must be a traitor to betray his tribe. And all for one stamp. Oh! ye business men, plodding daily with wearied brain after the almighty dollar, take heed. All ye professional men, close your books and shut up your offices, for you now have a chance to get rich, and all for one "stamp." The only wonder is that Mayo (?) don't get rich himself. But, perhaps, he is under a spell, or is remaining poor as a penance. He is a near relative of that kind-hearted man that will insure you a lottery prize of $25,000 or $50,000 for only an X. Such generosity ought to be appreciated, but, unhappily, it is not.

AGENTS WANTED.

But away with the fortune-tellers, the senders of "love philters" and magic pictures. Let us look at another class of the genus humbug. Here is one right at hand. It is advertised in a daily paper:—

☞ $150 A MONTH.—AGENTS WANTED TO SELL an article as staple as flour. Address with two stamps, Brown & Co., No 607 Broadway, N. Y.

We sent, once on a time, the required stamps, and in return got a very dirty-looking envelope, enclosing a printed circular. It read to the effect that the advertiser had discovered a way to make honey out of slippery elm bark. He further goes on to say that he will sell the remainder of the receipt for the paltry sum of $5. The process of converting said slippery elm into honey is a complicated one, no less than seven operations being gone through. He then very practically expatiates on the immense profits, allowing so much for manufacture, and so much for retailing price. His "honeyed" words were seductive, but it would take some quarts of honey to make a "V," and "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."

A STAPLE BUSINESS.

Here is another of the same style:—

☞ $150 A MONTH!—NEW BUSINESS FOR Agents. H. B. Shaw, Alfred, Me.

By inquiring, the anxious may learn that the one hundred and fifty dollars a month can be made in selling useful little articles, such as patent barometers, lead-pencil sharpeners, and a few select patent medicines and other things. Clever man Mr. Shaw is, and very liberal. His business, too, is of that extremely juvenescent character that is always new, and always will be new. Go and ask the vendors of his wonderfully profitable wares how much they can make a day at retailing them, and you will wonder where the one hundred and fifty dollars a month comes from.

Following down the same line of advertisements, we come across the anxious inquirers for partners. There is one in particular, whose announcement has been in the same paper for months on months. Sometimes it reads $250, sometimes $300, but it is always in. And then, too, only think!—it is not a new business, but an old-established one, and in Race street, too, where, as a general thing, humbugs are not allowed to intrude. We can only imagine, if we know no better, that the gentleman advertising must be a very fastidious man in the selection of his "pardner," as his little "noatus" stays in day after day, as if it were put in by the year.

We go to his place. It is a neat enough looking place. He explains the nature of his business. A house is advertised for sale or to rent. People anxious to know the terms stop at his office. He refers them to another office down town, which is a branch of his. He previously, however, charges a fee for this much information, and the deluded goes to the other office, and after paying a fee here too, learns that the house can't be seen for some days, as the owner is not at home; and so the game goes on, and the poor victims are cast backwards and forwards like shuttle-cocks.

It is very rarely that the sharper is caught up in his tricks. We did see an account the other day of one of them being hauled over the coals for his nefarious practices; but it did not appear to have any good effect, to judge from the continued announcements of his *confreres* in the papers. They do very often succeed in entrapping the unwary, who are anxious to enter into business with a small capital. Perhaps we are wrong in calling the above "partner seekers" humbugs. They would more properly come under the head of "swindling cheats."

HUMBUGS INNUMERABLE.

But we must hasten to a close, or our article will swell into the size of a small book rather than a newspaper article. The genus humbug is only touched upon. The different species can be seen everywhere and in every place. We see them in our places of business, where a man pawns his watch to get the money to pay the tax on a large income; in the dandy, as he parades our fashionable thoroughfare with dollar jewelry and unpaid-for clothes, and stops at the dinner hour to stand in the doorway of our most aristocratic hotel to pick his teeth. We recognize the species in the rosy-cheeked damsel who so mincingly foots it along, with her tilting skirts, false calves, palpitators, plumpers, rouge, etc. etc. We see them in the residents of those elegant brown-stones, who dine in private on a potato or a herring three hundred and fifty-five days in the year, and give splendid dinners the other ten, and who shut up the fronts of their houses when summer comes, and live in the garret until it is time to come back from Saratoga.

A LAST FOND LOOK.

Again, we find it in the spirit-rappers, who call up the ghosts of the great departed. Indeed, this is an age of humbugs. We see them all around us. When one delusion dies out, or is found out, another takes its place. Every now and then we will come across a store that sells gold watches and diamond rings for "one dollar." Desirous of getting such a prize, we enter, perhaps, and pay our quarter and get a sealed envelope containing the name and value of our "prize." We draw a sets of brass studs, or perhaps a pewter breastpin, with six bits of glass in it. The real value is about five dollars for a ton weight, or thereabouts. The description price is about five dollars. Coming out of the jewelry store, we look in vain for its twin sister, the "gift-book store." We shall even have to search for our old friend "Cheap Johnny," the California auctioneer.

Just now the humbug that is rampant is the political. But as even to touch on that would require one to write as long a letter as one of John Minor Botts', we will refrain, and close.

The only good signs we see of their power being shaken is the stand taken by our press in trying to discourage them. The papers do not now teem with their silly or filthy advertisements, as they did of yore. Is it because people are really getting wiser, or because the times are too troubled to afford time to encourage them? As the preachers say, we will hope for the best, and fear the worst. We can only repeat the words of the great orator:—"*O tempore! O mores!*"

AUCTION SALES.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS, 5 18s No. 240 MARKET Street.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 5 21s

VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS,

WRITTEN, ENGRAVED, AND PRINTED.

The Latest London and Paris Styles.

INITIALS, MONOGRAMS, CRESTS, ARMS, ETC., STAMPED ON PAPER AND ENVELOPES, IN COLORS, GRATIS.

The Finest English, French, and American Paper and Envelopes.

MONOGRAMS, ARMS, CRESTS, Designed and Engraved.

WRITING DESKS, TRAVELLING CASES, PORTFOLIOS, POCKET-BOOKS, KNIVES, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, and a very large stock of

FINE STATIONERY.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

STATIONERS AND CARD ENGRAVERS,

7 28 6mrp No. 913 ARCH Street.

PERSONAL.

TO SOLDIERS ENTITLED TO

EXTRA BOUNTY! EXTRA BOUNTY!
EXTRA BOUNTY! EXTRA BOUNTY!

To Soldiers' Widows, Fathers, Mothers, Brothers, Minor Children.

OWENS & CO.

Have collected Claims with greater satisfaction than any firm in the business.

OUR MOTTO IS PROMPTNESS AND ACCURACY.

Bounty Bill just passed gives all soldiers who enlisted for three years since April 19, 1861 and served their full term of service, or were discharged before the expiration of said term of service on account of wounds or other disability incurred in the line of duty, and received one hundred dollars bounty, and no more, are now entitled to an extra bounty of one hundred dollars. Widows, Fathers, Mothers, Brothers, Sisters, and Minor Children of deceased soldiers who enlisted for three years as above, and died in the service, or from disease or wounds contracted in the service and line of duty, are entitled to the above extra one hundred dollars.

To be obtained promptly by calling upon

OWENS & CO.,

No 527 CHESNUT Street,
Second story, front room,
Opposite State House.

7 31 7t

N. B.—Applications by mail promptly attended to.

BOUNTY OF 1866.

ATTENTION, BOYS IN BLUE!

Having two offices in Washington, we are well prepared to receive and collect all claims for Extra Bounty now due soldiers. You will consult your interest by calling, as I pledge myself to collect all claims against the United States Government at lower rates and quicker than any other claim agent in this city. No charges made in advance.

I. H. JOSEPH,

8 1 1m UNION CLAIM AGENCY,

No 271 South THIRD Street, above Spruce.

BOUNTY.—SOLDIERS WHO SERVED three years and received only $100 bounty can now receive another $ 00. The parents, widows and minor children of the same class of soldiers are entitled to $100. Soldiers discharged on account o wounds from three-year regiments are entitled to $100 additional. If discharged for wounds from regiments serving two years, or less, $50. The heirs of soldiers serving in regiments organized for two years, or less, can recover $50. Discharged soldiers in the country can forward me their discharges, and heirs of soldiers can write, stating particulars of their cases, and they will have prompt attention. Apply to

JOHN M. POMEROY,
8 2 1m No. 224 S. FOURTH Street.

PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES WHO SERVED three years and did not re-enlist are all entitled to $100 bounty. Also, the heirs of all who died in the service, or were discharged for wounds. I have rolls of the Reserves. Apply to, or address sending discharge,

JOHN M POMEROY,
No. 224 S FOURTH Street.
8 2 1m] Formerly Paymaster Pennsylvania Reserves.

BUT IF YOU WANT GOOD TEA, CALL AT WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

THE FINEST BLACK TEA IN THE UNITED States for sale at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. Price $1 60 per pound.

OUR $1·60 BLACK TEA IS CONSIDERED by old East Indian merchants and other experienced judges, to be the finest specimen of tea that has been imported into this country for nearly nineteen years. Address orders to WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No 236 CHESNUT Street.

RICH, FRAGRANT DOLLAR TEA, AT WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

FAIR QUALITY BLACK TEA, 80 AND 90 cents at WILSON'S.

WILSON'S PRICES FOR TEA—60, 80, AND 90 cents, $1, $1·10, $1·25, $1·20, $1 40, $1 50, and $1 60.

20 CENTS.—ROASTED COFFEE, A LITTLE broken, but very good, at WILSON'S.

BEST ROASTED COFFEES—20, 30, 35, AND 40 cents, at WILSON'S.

IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO GET GOOD TEA from your grocer, send to WILSON'S.

IF YOU WANT TO TASTE PURE OLD JAVA Coffee, 40 cents per pound, send to WILSON'S.

THOSE WHO LOVE GOOD TEA AND ARE able to appreciate it can obtain it at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. There is no Tea in New York or Philadelphia that can equal our $1·60 Black.

N. B.—We have no objection to supplying those of our Philadelphia Tea Dealers who buy for cash, with our good Teas with the single exception of our $1·60 Black, as that Tea, when sold cannot be replaced for any money. We shall reserve that for our own regular retail trade. It is like throwing pearls before swine to sell such magnificent Teas as that to people who cannot appreciate it. Address

WILSON'S OLD ESTABLISHED
TEA WAREHOUSE,
7 27 1m No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

THE EYE AND EAR.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS,

THROAT, LUNG, AND CHEST DISEASES

CATARRH AND ASTHMA,

Disordered Functions of

THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS

MORBID AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER,

WEAKNESS OF NERVES, AND GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE WHOLE SYSTEM,

Treated with unprecedented success by

DR. VON MOSCHZISKER,

No. 1031 WALNUT Street.

The following GENTLEMEN, who have lately been cured under the treatment of Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, have kindly permitted him to refer to them, and they would gladly bear testimony to the amount of BENEFIT derived from his TREATMENT:—

T. B. McCREARY, Esq., No. 209 Walnut street.
—— SHOEMAKER, Esq., No. 305½ Walnut street.
ALAN WOOD, Jr., Esq., No. 519 Arch street.
C. B. GREEN, Esq., No. 25 North seventh street.
C. J. HOLLOWAY, Esq., No. 505 Market street.
J. COOPER, Esq., No. 3 North Front street.
Dr. DAVIDSON, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets.
General KILBURN, U. S. A., Girard street.
T. W. McWEENEY, Esq., U. S. Assessor of the Second District.
T. HARY, Esq., President of the Nineteenth Ward Public Schools.
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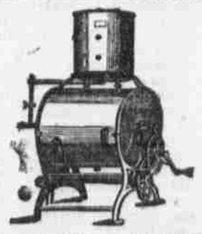

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